THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 133

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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

WPB to Control Power; Vermont Quarry Strike; 18 Norwegians Executed

The World's Day—May 1, 1942

Washington: Power Control Set Up by WPB

A War Production Board order set up a power control system under which the WPB, when it finds a shortage of electricity is in prospect in any area, may restrict or prohibit the use of power by any consumer during peak periods.

General Motors Corporation was cited by the WPB for alleged violation of priority orders in the use of chrome steel and aluminum for prohibited automobile "bright work." [Page 18.]

The Senate, supporting its Appropriations Committee, cut $12,314,513 from funds of various governmental departments for the coming fiscal year, mostly traveling expense allowances for various agencies. The independent offices appropriation bill as passed by the House totalled $2,096,048,875 as compared with the Senate-passed bill for $2,125,985,890.

The Dominican Republic plans to build six sailing schooners aided by a $300,000 credit from the United States Export-Import Bank to help break the shipping bottleneck, Dr. J. M. Troncoso, Dominican Minister, disclosed.

The House received from its Military Committee a bill boosting the pay of men in the lower brackets of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service.

The Office of Price Administration, supplementing its April 29 universal price control order, put a ceiling on the charges of 45,000 wholesalers and retailers of all solid fuel as well as setting maximum prices on all solid fuels at the point of production.

Metallic zinc was put under complete Government allocation control beginning June 1 by the War Production Board.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York formally announced his candidacy for re-election from the 26th New York District which he has represented in Congress for 22 years. He disclosed that his request for active service with the Army had been turned down.

New England: Quarry Workers Strike in Vermont

More than 1,500 quarry workers affiliated with an A. F. of L. union went on strike in Vermont, seeking $1-a-day increase in pay. [Page 2.]

Men deferred from the draft for dependency will be divided into two new classes, covering those engaged in war production and those not. [Page 2.]

Saving of $20,000,000 in taxes of Massachusetts employers who showed good record of stabilized employment was announced. [Page 2.]

Strike at Worcester, Mass., Pressed Steel Company was called off by union when the National War Labor Board took jurisdiction. [Page 2.]

First bus service primarily to transport workers to a single war plant was announced by the Boston Elevated to run from Orient Heights to Fore River. [Page 5.]

Lack of materials caused a 56-year-old Stamford, Conn., paint firm to close the second of its two factories, which together employed 200 persons. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Germans Execute 18 Norwegians

Nazis executed 18 Norwegians in reprisal for the alleged killing of two German security police April 26. [Page 8.]

Joseph Stalin announced in May Day order that Soviet had no territorial ambitions and promised Russian people victory this year.

Hitler and Mussolini met at Salzburg, former Austria, and reached agreement on military and political subjects discussed, it was announced in Berlin. [Page 1.]

Belgian patriots were seen as possibly responsible for the blowing up of a chemical factory working for the Nazis, resulting in 250 fatalities and 1,000 persons injured. [Page 8.]

Marshal Philippe Pétain, French Chief of State, was heard over the French Radio appealing to French workers not to try to revive the policy of class struggle.

Dr. Robert Ley, Hitler's lieutenant for labor affairs, appealed to the workers of Germany in a May Day message to make "a last supreme effort for victory."

Americas: Ex-German Officer Ousted by Chile

Willy Splicth, a former officer of the German Army, was ordered expelled from Chile for having engaged in activities directed "against the national sovereignty," the Minister of Interior announced in Santiago.

The State Department announced in Washington that President Prado of Peru would arrive in Miami May 5 for a two-week official visit at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

National: Price Control Resolve by C. of C.

Resolutions on labor relations, price control and taxes were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in annual convention at Chicago. [Financial Page.]

Increased taxation to support the war effort and to aid in curbing inflation was indorsed by the National League of Women Voters at its biennial convention in Chicago. [Page 3.]

Resolutions indorsing a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, urging teaching of nonsectarian religion in public schools, and declaring opposition to joint income tax returns for husband and wife were adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual convention in Fort Worth, Texas. [Page 3.]

The working people, whose day May First traditionally is, forewent their customary parades and demonstrations practically every where and stayed on the job under the driving demands of war.

The War: Armored Units Employed by Germans

Russia: News that Nazis were attacking with armored units indicated slush and mud were drying out and that German spring offensive might be near.

Baltic: Moscow Radio reported a German battleship had been sunk by Russia's Baltic Fleet. The battleship was not identified.

Atlantic: A small Dutch merchant ship has been torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic Coast, the United States Navy Department announced. Survivors have been landed at an East Coast port.

In the air: A German semi-official proposal to stop the air duel with the British because it was becoming "unpopular with the German people" was reported in a news dispatch to Geneva. [Page 8.]

Burma: Japanese were reported pushing on beyond Lashio farther north where the British have a headquarters at Bhamo.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | FAIR | WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Martial Law Follows Fire In R. I. Forest

Three communities are affected by the order; 250,000 feet of Government lumber burned.

A serious forest fire in Kent County, R. I., which had swept over more than 50 square miles of woodland and resulted in declaration of martial law in three Rhode Island towns, was believed under control for a time this morning but broke out anew shortly after noon.

The Rhode Island blaze was one of several which started during the past 24 hours in several parts of New England.

Flames had gained new strength in the West Greenwich area and additional fire fighting equipment was rushed from Providence and Cranston. Red Cross workers and ambulances were dispatched to the fire stricken area on orders of national headquarters although no injuries were reported.

Earlier today, Gov. J. Howard McGrath ordered the communities of Coventry, Scituate, and West Greenwich placed under martial law after a visit to the section.

Five new mobile canteens from the Boston Chapter, American Red Cross, were in the area, three from New Bedford and six from various Rhode Island Chapters.

William Giblin, Assistant Director of Disaster Relief for the Eastern Area, flew to Providence from Alexandria, Va., to direct Red Cross operations. Others who entered the area were field representatives in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

National headquarters of the Red Cross said that they had been informed that 12 homes were destroyed and 40 families evacuated with more evacuations scheduled.

The fire developed from 15 small fires discovered by two foresters near Greene and Summit early yesterday afternoon, James R. Simmons, a district supervisor of the United States Forest Service, told newspapermen.

Expressing belief the flames were of incendiary origin, he said: "It seems strange to me that 15 fires should suddenly spring up where the United States Government has so much lumber stored."

He estimated that the Government had 1,500,000 feet of lumber stored in the fire vicinity, and added that three lumber yards, with 250,000 feet of government-owned lumber, had been destroyed.

At least 1,500 persons, including 300 sailors from the Quonset Point, R. I., Naval Air Base, 200 soldiers from Fort Devens, Mass., and Brown University and Rhode Island State College students attempted to halt the fire.

Governor McGrath appealed for more volunteers and for all spare fire apparatus in the State and ordered crews of WPA workers to take up fire-fighting roles at 5:30 a. m.

Saltonstall may be asked to close forests.

Japanese Massing for Pacific Coup? Reich and Italy Confer on Axis Drive; Roosevelt Delays Women Registration

President agrees with McNutt that listing of woman power is not needed yet.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — On advice from Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, President Roosevelt has postponed indefinitely plans for registering women for war work.

At the present time, Mr. McNutt told the President, there are more women workers who want jobs than there are jobs available.

Studies by the Social Security Advisory Council indicate that there are at least 1,500,000 experienced factory women still looking for work, many of them thrown out of jobs because of conversion and raw material scarcities.

The Women's Bureau, together with Miss Thelma McKelvey, in charge of women in the Labor Division of the War Production Board, has gone on record against the registration of women too far in advance of the time when their services will be needed.

No Need Now

President Roosevelt said he agreed with Mr. McNutt that there is no present demand for women workers that would warrant nation-wide registration.

The President had previously indicated at a press conference that the chief obstacle to a registration of women at this time was the tremendous job of filing and sorting records.

While registration of women is in abeyance, President Roosevelt pointed out that any woman wanting to go into war work can register at any one of the 1,500 United States Emoloyment Service offices throughout the nation. Factories clear requests for workers through these offices.

Training Postponed

The President also pointed out that pre-employment training for women is being steadily expanded. A few weeks ago the War Production Board ordered "immediate extension of defense training to women on a basis of equality with men."

Women's Bureau officials predict that it will be the end of 1942 at least before difficulties of conversion and expansion have reached the point where there will be a real need for women to leave their homes for factory jobs.

They have learned from Great Britain's lesson that it is unwise to call for volunteers before jobs are awaiting them. In Britain, women were put off so long after voluntary registrations that the Government finally had to draft them when the time came that their services were needed.

Associated Press

Middle East Ruled by 'General Sand'

But there's usually a way to get around the "General." When the officer's car got bogged down, two Egyptian Army cars came to the rescue. The soldiers then spread light portable tracks, or treads, and the officer proceeded on his way. When the sand storms blow, armies slow down.

Allies and Axis On 'Sitzkrieg' Around Libya

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, May 1—"We aren't going to win the war out here by sitting in the sand doing nothing."

With this answer Lieut.-Gen. Neil Ritchie, British Field Commander, parried questions as to the present Libyan "sitzkrieg."

For the first time since the war started Allied and Axis forces here are facing each other along a continuous front extending in a somewhat jagged line from the vicinity of Ain el Gazala on the coast to the region west of Bir Hacheim, some 40 miles south.

Beyond there the front trails off into the empty wastes of the Libyan desert where mechanized patrols on either side are on the lookout for a possible flanking move.

Along this entire line both sides are now digging in and sowing mine fields, buttoning up all possible gaps through which enemy patrol might infiltrate. For the moment both sides seemed primarily concerned with offense rather than defense.

Clashes of Patrols

Since desert warfare is primarily a warfare of movement, this adoption of static positions means virtual suspension of land operations except for small-scale patrol clashes out in the fairly broad no man's land that separates opposing frontline positions.

Allied patrols are generally far more aggressive than Axis patrols, which seldom come very near the

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Führer and Duce Acclaim Full Brotherhood-in-Arms

BERN, Switzerland, May 1 (AP)—Premier Mussolini went before his Council of Ministers today to report on his two-day conference with Adolf Hitler at Salzburg, which Rome dispatches indicated was devoted to the necessity of increasing the Axis war effort.

The decisions of the two leaders were taken, it was indicated in these dispatches, after it appeared that any hope of peace this spring had been abandoned. (This reference to peace hopes was not explained in the dispatch.)

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, May 1 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini have reached new accord on all military and political aspects of the war, it was announced today in a communiqué disclosing the Axis leaders had spent April 29 and 30 conferring at Salzburg, German-Occupied Austria.

It was their first meeting since their countries went to war with the United States last December.

Conversations between the two Axis leaders took place in a spirit of close friendship and the indissoluble brotherhood-in-arms of their nations, said the announcement, issued from Salzburg.

"The meeting resulted in a perfect accord of views on the situation created by the overwhelming victories of the tripartite powers and on the further conduct of the war by the two nations in both political and military spheres," the communiqué added.

[Japan is the third nation in the group called here "the tripartite powers" but if she was represented at the conference the communiqué failed to state that fact.]

Firm on "Final Victory"

Renewed expression, it was said, was given to the stern determination of Germany and Italy to insure final victory by all means in their power.

Both the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, were present.

Also attending were Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command; Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Chief of the Italian General Staff; Dino Alfieri, Italian Ambassador to Berlin; and Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Rome.

Mussolini, accompanied by his retinue, arrived at Salzburg on the morning of April 29 and was greeted by Hitler as he left his special train, the announcement said.

Several Meetings Held

The Führer then accompanied Mussolini to the guest house placed at his disposal by the German Government. After lunching together the two leaders devoted the afternoon to political talks in which Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano took part.

Hitler and Mussolini dined together that evening and met again the following morning with Generals Keitel and Cavallero to discuss military questions.

The talks were terminated late in the afternoon at a general conference.

Hitler and Mussolini last met at the Führer's headquarters on the eastern front almost eight months ago in a secret conference which ended on Aug. 29.

Raid duel 'unpopular' in Reich: hint of halt given British: Page 8.

Fleet is reported at Marshall Islands—U. S. supply line may be objective.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Reports of Japanese transports and naval escorts maneuvering around the Marshall Islands have revived the possibility of attack on American supply lines to Australia.

Presence of this Japanese fleet in the Pacific, taken in conjunction with the mysterious disappearance of the Japanese fleet announced by Mr. Churchill April 13 as being in the Bay of Bengal, has raised conjectures as to whether General MacArthur's operations in Australia are not forcing the Japanese to swing their attack into the Pacific.

The fact that American Flying Fortresses are again raiding Rangoon may also have bearing on the Japanese movements.

The Marshall Islands are 1,500 miles from New Caledonia, where the Americans have just landed troops, and 2,100 miles from the American base at Samoa, which is not too far to constitute a threat to United States lines to the southwest. General Blamey in Australia specifically announced that the Japanese were reinforcing their positions north of Australia presumably with the intention of seizing new Allied outposts.

Such Japanese operations would seem to indicate that the Japanese may not follow up their victories in Burma by invading India. The situation in that area still is obscure. It would appear that the rapid advance of the Japanese over rough country to Lashio, and 25 miles beyond, toward the British headquarters at Bhamo 90 miles above, has forced the British to retreat to the neighborhood of Mandalay to guard against an attack on that City from the north. But there are few Japanese actually on the British front, and even on the Chinese side, where the main gains have been made, numerous islands of Chinese have been left still holding out far in the rear. Some of them are reported threatening the Japanese rear.

If the Japanese are to hold the territory and prevent supplies filtering through to China by freight planes and other means of transport, they will need a considerable army of occupation, with long supply lines over the mountainous territory into the Burmese hinterland.

Meanwhile in Europe, where a meeting between Hitler and Mussolini—usually the starting gun for new maneuvers—has taken place at Salzburg, the Axis is being allowed little breathing space to prepare its plan of attack. Although the British made a pause today in the series of devastating air at-

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Hollywood Victory Caravan Arrives for Big Boston Show

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood's much hailed Victory Caravan steamed into Boston this noon with 23 of Movieland's biggest marquee names aboard—but its premier Boston reception was to thousands of fans a disappointment.

At least 10,000 persons, who had jammed South Station for a glimpse of their favorite movie players, were disappointed as the stars stayed on the train, sound asleep. The stars are to appear tonight at the Boston Garden in a show to benefit the Army and Navy Relief drive.

Only three of the 23 principal Hollywood visitors were seen by those who waited for the train's arrival. These were Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy, comedy stars, and Charlotte Greenwood, comedienne. Even Louis J. Brems, official City of Boston Director of Public Celebrations, who was on hand to render formal welcome, wandered through the train with an official party without finding anyone to welcome.

As the train idled on track 17, I stepped aboard, past the detachment of 200 police set to guard doors. The train was as quiet as grandmother's parlor at midnight. Signs reading "Do not disturb," were pinned on Pullman doors. Everywhere there was displayed the warning, "Quiet is requested for the benefit of those who have retired."

Back in the much-hailed rehearsal car, the last on the 10-car train—in which the stars have been advertised to be rehearsing night and day—but which in fact is merely a lounge with a piano, only one person was seated, writing a letter. She was Miss Carmen Di Rigo, hairdresser to Frances Langford, Joan Blondell and Joan Bennett.

In the dining car, a scattered few persons were eating breakfast. They included starlets Marie McDonald, a striking blonde, in bright blue slacks, and Juanita Stark, also a blonde, dressed in red slacks. Comedians Laurel and Hardy were also on hand, as were Pat O'Brien and Miss Greenwood.

Miss McDonald furnished a cordial interview, over her toast and

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

War Profit Rebates to Save Billions

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1—Voluntary and enforced rebates of excess profits and renegotiation of national defense contracts are going to save the United States billions of dollars on its war program.

Striking with a heavy hand against both willful and unwitting war profiteers, the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission have started to re-examine thousands of contracts and to pare profits to the bone.

Meanwhile, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has warned industry that the Government expects that mass production of war goods will mean lower cost per unit and that the savings will result in more favorable contracts. He declared that war contracts and profits would be under continual review by the special boards devoted to the task of uncovering profiteering.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have already been saved for the American taxpayer by voluntary rebates and new contracts, although officials in charge of the economy program declare that only the barest beginning has been made.

In fact, the War Department's Price Adjustment Board believes that all loopholes for war profiteering will soon be plugged and that excess profits will shortly be a thing of the past so far as war expenditures are concerned.

Treasury Will Get It

"What we here, and at the Navy and the Maritime Commission, don't get, the tax experts at the Treasury Department will recapture," one board member declared.

Although no up-to-date tabulation has yet been made of the over-all savings made through elimination of excess profits, the Price Adjustment Board pointed out that two comparatively minor companies, Jack and Heinz, and Continental Motors, have refunded $10,000,000 and $40,000,000, respectively, while the Navy Department recently announced a $100,000,000 saving through the readjustment of present and future schedules with the Sperry Corporation.

Appearing before the House Naval Affairs Investigating Committee, Ernest R. Breech, President of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, said his company had put through voluntary price reductions on airplane parts which would save the Government an estimated $73,354,000.

In the light of this saving of more than $223,000,000 in only the initial contact with three companies, readjustment officials in Washington predicted future savings running into many billions of dollars.

Study Financial Picture

In announcing the organization of their Price Adjustment Boards, the War and Navy Departments explained that "these boards will examine and review the overall earnings and operating and financial picture of holders of war contracts wherever there is reason to believe from any source that these

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

$223,000,000 Paid Back to Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 1

During the past few weeks the United States Government effected savings of more than $223,000,000 on its war contracts with four companies alone. This economy came through rebates on excess profits and the renegotiation of contracts. The companies and savings were:

Sperry Corporation $100,000,000.

Bendix Aviation $73,354,000.

Continental Motors $40,000,000.

Jack and Heintz, Inc. $10,000,000.

Stalin Declares Liberation, Not Subjugation, Is Only Aim

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP)—Representing Russia as the hope of all freedom-loving nations for "a force which is capable of saving the world from the Hitlerite plague," Joseph Stalin declared today, "we have no such aims as the occupation of foreign countries, the subjugation of other peoples."

Then he added, in an order of the day for May Day:

"Our aim is clear and noble. We want to liberate our brothers, the Ukrainians, Moldavians, White Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Karelians, from the shame and humiliation inflicted upon them by the German Fascist blackguards."

[Omission of any mention of Poland in this reference by the Russian Premier raises the question as to Russia's intentions toward Poland after the war. Although Russia has officially stated in the past on several occasions that Poland would be restored, the lack of reference in the above passage might be an indication that Poland is to be restored at the expense of German territory. Russia occupied a large section of eastern Poland during the period of the Soviet-Nazi pact.]

Other highlights in Stalin's order were as follows:

The Russian armies are receiving more and more military aid from the United States and Britain.

Premier Stalin pledged that 1942 would be "a year of final defeat of the German Fascist armies."

The Russian leader declared that while the Soviet Armies had grown immeasurably stronger in ten months of war the Nazis had grown steadily weaker.

Cites German Losses

"The war has brought to the German people great disappointment, millions of human lives sacrificed, hunger and impoverishment," he said.

"No end can be seen to the war and human reserves are at their end.

"Oil is at its end.

"Raw materials are at their end.

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Bay State Draft Boards Start to Separate Class III-A Into Two Groups

War Jobs Set As Big Factor In Dependency

Massachusetts draft boards today began the separation of Class III-A Selective Service Registrants—men with dependents—into two groups, according to whether the individual is engaged in activities essential to the war effort, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, announced.

Hereafter, General Erickson said, registrants upon whose earnings one or more persons depend for support but who are not engaged in activities essential to the war production program or essential to the war effort, will be classed as III-A, while those in a similar dependency situation but definitely engaged in essential war production programs will be placed in Class III-B.

"In making this division for dependency classification," the Selective Service head said: "Local boards are instructed that it is not necessary to determine whether the registrant is a 'necessary man,' but only to determine whether he is engaged in a nonessential activity, in which case he is placed in Class III-A, or whether he is engaged in an activity essential to war production or to the support of the war effort, in which case he is placed in Class III-B."

The reclassification will be made first for those registrants of the Third Registration (Feb. 16, 1942) to whom selective service questionnaires are now being mailed, General Erickson said. If registrants in the first and second registration, however, come up for reclassification by reason of a change of status or for any other reason, consideration of his classification in III-A or III-B will be made.

Although the expanding needs of the Army make drastic action concerning dependency necessary in the future, the present situation requires no more than a general tightening of classification policies, Brig. General Erickson explained.

While the peacetime rule was to favor the registrant's deferment in case of doubt, it is now the responsibility of the registrant to provide adequate proof of his claimed status, the Selective Service official said.

"Before men deferred for dependency are inducted," Brig. General Erickson continued, "there will first be selected all men who can be made available for military service under current policies and standards. When the time comes for consideration for military service of men in III-A and III-B regard will be had for both degree of dependency and occupation. Registrants who have the greatest degree of dependency will be the last group sought for military service if, in addition, they have become 'necessary men' in war production or supporting activities."

Associated Press

Motion Picture Stars Grouped on South Lawn at White House With Mrs. Roosevelt Their Hostess at Tea

Left to right, seated: Oliver Hardy, Joan Blondell, Charlotte Greenwood, Charles Boyer, Risé Stevens, Desi Arnaz, Frank McHugh, Matt Brooks, James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Juanita Starke, Alma Carroll. Left to right, standing: Merle Oberon, Eleanor Powell, Arlene Whelan, Marie McDonald, Fay McKenzie, Katharine Booth, Mrs. Roosevelt, Frances Gifford, Frances Langford, Elyse Knox, Cary Grant, Claudette Colbert, Bob Hope, Joan Bennett, Bert Lahr, Jack Rose, Stan Laurel, Jerry Colonna, and Groucho Marx. The film celebrities were in Washington for the first performance of a show which they will present in a number of cities for the benefit of Army and Navy Relief Fund.

Civil Air Patrol Commander For First Corps Area Is Named

War Activities in New England

Civil Air Patrol Appointment—Capt. Robert S. Fogg was today appointed Regional Commander of the Civil Air Patrol in the First Corps Area embracing New England, it was announced in Washington by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense. A pilot for 23 years, Captain Fogg served as an instructor in acrobatic flying during World War I. He established his own airport at Concord, N. H., in 1920.

Pollution combatted: Immediate survey of waters adjacent to military reservations and war industrial centers in an effort to protect the armed forces and defense workers from polluted water was announced today by Denis W. Delaney, State WPA administrator.

Range of the survey, which has been endorsed by State and Federal health agencies, extends from two to nine miles depending upon the locality. Data recorded by the WPA project will be made available to the War Department, Mr. Delaney said. In addition to the new survey, the WPA workers will make a recheck of unsafe wells and unsanitary sites found in an earlier investigation of conditions with a five-mile area of military encampments.

No Deferment Granted—In Waterbury, Conn., today a local draft board cited what it believes is the ultimate in reasons for seeking a draft deferment. The registrant, identified only as "Pete," said he had bought 5,000 metal buttons with General MacArthur's picture on them and asked a deferment until he could sell them. The deferment was denied.

Plan for College Students—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of First Corps Area, today announced a plan whereby college students may join the Army Air Force Enlisted Reserve and remain in school until they have completed their education. Men between the ages of 18 and 26 years, inclusively, may qualify as Army Aviation Cadets and be placed in a reserve status until called to active duty.

After passing Air Corps intelligence and physical examinations, students will be enlisted immediately as reservists with the understanding that they will be allowed to remain in college until graduation, unless dire necessity makes a demand for their services at an earlier date. Members of the Air Force Enlisted Reserve are actually privates in the Army and are not subject to induction under Selective Service. They will be appointed Aviation Cadets when called to start their training.

U. S. O. and War Vets to Confer—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, has notified David M. Cleary, of Charlestown, Mass., head of a Veterans of Foreign Wars Committee which brought charges against the United Service Organizations, that officials of the USO would come to Boston next week to answer the attack. Charles P. Taft, assistant to Mr. McNutt, will accompany the group and act as conciliator. The Veterans Committee, comprised of members of the Suffolk County Council of the V. F. W., has charged that the USO pays its executives high salaries and has failed to provide some of the services expected of it.

1,500 Granite Workers Out In Vermont

Fifteen hundred granite workers went on strike in Vermont today, Laurence S. Foley, International President of the Granite Cutters' International Association, announced here today.

Mr. Foley said he had just received a telegram saying that locals of his union at Barre, Montpelier, Northfield and several lesser places had gone out this morning.

This is probably the biggest strike in New England at the moment. Its possibility has been foreseen for more than a month.

Mr. Foley added that the men struck to obtain a raise of $1 a day. They have been getting $9 for an eight-hour day, and are asking $10.

The union is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. It is one of the few international unions to have its headquarters in Boston.

Steel Strike Off

The strike at the Worcester Pressed Steel Company, the biggest current tie-up in Massachusetts, ended this morning when the men went back to work.

Taking over of jurisdiction by the War Labor Board brought the finish of the stoppage. Martin J. Walsh, New England Regional Director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, declared.

Five hundred persons were made idle. The walkout began Monday night. The company is engaged on vital war work.

The Union leader added that the SWOC asked an increase of $1 a day, while the Company offered an increase of 8 cents an hour in the form of a bonus.

Hollywood Victory Caravan in Boston

Continued from Page 1

jam, saying she could "hardly keep her eyes open," but was nevertheless "very much impressed with Boston and delighted to be here."

Her upswept platinum blonde hair was wound into two symmetrical curls on either side of her forehead so that the whole effect very much resembled a V for victory.

She wore a white blouse, decorated with costume jewelry, to set off the blue slacks, and painted toenails peeked out of her toeless sandals.

The caravan pulled into Washington, D. C. Wednesday, she said, and the members rehearsed their show from 12 midnight without interruption until 8:30 a. m. The next day they were roused early in the afternoon for further rehearsals which lasted until the actual performance, Miss Donald pointed out.

Without eating any supper last night, the entire troupe played to a Washington audience from 8:45 p. m. until 12:30 a. m. and then went back to the train for their long-delayed meal, she said. Lack of dining car facilities made it necessary for them to eat their meals in relays. Hence, about 3 or 4 in the morning many were ready for sleep and this was the reason why some had not awakened when the train pulled into Boston, she added.

Half an hour after the train had pulled in, an engine jolted the cars and the train started to leave the station. This reporter hastily got out.

The yard crew was merely shifting the train to a "permanent" track.

As the hours passed into the early afternoon, only a few scattered starlets appeared to satisfy the celebrity-hungry crowd. Each was escorted from the train to the Summer Street exit of South Station by the entire battalion of 200 members of the 706th Military Police Battalion, formed in a "flying wedge."

The police had so little to do, however, that at one point they all lined up in two parallel rows to protect a porter who was pushing a wheelbarrow load of the stars' luggage. They had no need for the brown nightsticks or the whistles hung about their necks.

Also disappointed were members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps and the local Red Cross who had lined up in beach-wagons and automobiles along Summer Street to drive the stars to the Statler. The turnout included 15 Civilian Defense cars, 15 Red Cross automobiles, and about 150 Boston patrolmen, six motorcycle police and 10 mounted police besides the military police.

Show at Garden

Tonight at Boston Garden they will give the second of a series of one-night performances for Army and Navy Relief. A more leisurely street parade from the Hotel to the Garden will begin shortly after 7 p. m., the stars in open automobiles, while crowds as large, perhaps, as 100,000 persons, line the streets to see.

An improvised publicity office filled three rooms of the floor at the Statler Hotel, and here interviews were arranged.

Script writers and gag men busied themselves meanwhile with last-minute changes in the show, basing their changes on the reception it received and its first performance last night in Washington, D. C.

After Boston, the Caravan will continue to Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Dallas, Houston, and San Francisco.

Tonight's street parade, with the stars in open autos, will take the following route: Park Square to Boylston Street, Bolyston to Tremont, Tremont to School, School to Washington, Washington to Dock Square, on Canal Street to the Garden.

The evening performance begins at 8:30. A few tickets were still available early in the afternoon, and several thousand rush seats will be sold tonight.

Maine Men Get Suspended Terms, In WPA Cases

PORTLAND, Maine, May 1 (AP)—Two Waterville men, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of fraudulently converting Work Projects Administration materials and labor to their own use, were fined $500 each and given suspended prison sentences of two years each in United States District Court today.

A third Waterville man was sentenced to six months in prison, but placed on probation.

The men were given probation of two years on condition they make full restitution to the Government.

Drawing the $500 fines and suspended two-year sentences were Joseph N. Pooler, a chief timekeeper, and Preston Ross, each of whom was ordered to make restitution of $500 for labor and materials.

James J. Pelotte, sentenced to six months and placed on probation, was ordered to restore $110.50 to the Government within five months.

Both Mr. Ross and Mr. Pelotte pleaded guilty, and Mr. Pooler pleaded innocence, at their arraignment before Judge John A. Peters, April 15. Mr. Pooler changed his plea to guilty at today's hearing.

McNamara Is Assistant To Alien Property Chief

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, has appointed as his assistant Francis J. McNamara, who has been a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the alien property division.

Jobless Aid Tax Saving $20,000,000

Saving of $20,000,000 in taxes for unemployment insurance to be made by Massachusetts employers this year, which was announced today, proved more than had been previously forecast.

The gain was attributed largely to the war boom in industry and to more favorable conditions for saving than had been foreseeable. As things stood in 1940, Arthur J. Doyle, then chief accountant of the Division of Unemployment Compensation, predicted the saving at $17,000,000.

This is the first time that "experience rating" has brought a reduction in the tax in this State. Previously every employer covered by the law paid a State tax of 2.7 on his pay roll, plus a tax of .3 per cent to the Federal Government. This made a total uniform tax for unemployment compensation of 3 per cent.

In contrast, the average contribution rate under the State tax this year is reported at approximately 1.5 per cent. Adding the .3 per cent for the Federal Government, the average total tax will stand at around 1.8 per cent.

But some employers, who have made the best record, are getting their State tax cut to .5 per cent. Adding the .3 Federal tax, this brings their total down to .8 per cent as compared to the 3 per cent which they paid last year.

About 40 per cent of the covered employers will obtain reductions, it is reported by Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

The basis on which tax cuts are awarded is the degree to which employers have stabilized employment. Through an experience rating provision, they are rewarded according to their record for steady employment.

Perfect stabilization exists only in the case where the same employees are employed in each of the 12 months of the year—not simply the same number of employees. The plant which operates at full capacity all during the year but which has a heavy turnover of employees has failed to achieve stabilization just as much as if it had operated for six months and then had completely shot down.

To be eligible for a reduced rate, an employer must have had three years of coverage under the law in which his employees were eligible to apply for benefits. Accordingly, the new tax rates which have just gone into effect were based on an employer's unemployment and contribution experience during 1939, 1040 and 1941.

A large number of employers who now for the first time realize the possibility of tax savings have made inquiries at the State Division and indicated they would work to make themselves eligible for cuts. The best posted have in many instances been trying to improve their record for the past three years.

Friends of experience rating declare that it is one of the greatest incentives to employers to stabilize employment. If they do, they get a considerable reduction in their tax, and to some this means big money.

Moreover, it does not seem fair that the employer who keeps his workers in steady employment should pay the same tax for the jobless as the employer who uses roughshod methods, it is also argued.

Organized labor generally opposes. Labor men feel that the payments to the jobless are too small and instead of reducing the employers' taxes, would like to see the benefits made larger.

The Massachusetts fund has today a balance of $118,000,000. This will not increase as rapidly hereafter. Labor thinks it big. Defenders of the fund say it will be none too big in a depression, when the jobless will most need help.

The Social Security Board also dislikes experience rating. It also would like to see payments to the unemployed liberalized. In addition, the merit rating laws of the states stand in the way of unemployment insurance being nationalized under control of the Security Board.

Second Baer Bros. Plant Closing

STAMFORD, Conn., May 1 (AP)—Baer Brothers, paint and varnish manufacturers here since 1888, today announced that lack of materials would force the closing next week of the last of their two factories.

The concern closed the other factory recently for the same reason. Together they employed 200.

Officials said that machinery in the two buildings would be of little use in the war effort.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Moderately cool this afternoon. Cooler tonight than last night. Moderate winds this afternoon becoming light tonight.

New Hampshire: Little change in temperature tonight. Scattered light showers tonight in north portion.

Vermont: Scattered light showers. Little change in temperature tonight.

Maine and Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:40 p. m.; height 11.7.
Saturday 1:12 a. m.; height 10.7.
Light all vehicles Friday by 8:13 p. m.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Catching Preview of Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Movie Stars Get Early Start

Though most of the stars and starlets aboard the Hollywood Victory Caravan were still asleep this morning when the train rolled into South Station, these hardy members of the troupe were up to catch a "sneak preview" of Boston movie fans who assembled to see their favorites. Here Captains Thomas F. Flynn and F. S. Young of the Military Police extend a welcome to Pat O'Brien, while Oliver Hardy and Stan Laurel on the top step and Juanita Starke and Marie McDonald below them look on.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The Hollywood Victory Caravan will parade this evening from the Hotel Statler to Boston Garden, starting at 7 o'clock. The route is: Park Square to Bolyston Street, Boylston to Tremont, Tremont to School, School to Washington, Washington to Dock Square and into Haymarket Square, on Haverill Street to the Garden.

The Brighton High School annual senior class play this year will star Myna Killion, assisted by other members of the student body. This play, entitled "Ever Since Eve," is a light comedy directed by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burnham. Tickets may be purchased at the school auditorium where the performance will be given: 8 p. m. The admission charge will be for the benefit of the Brighton High School.

An illustrated talk on "America Learns to Fly" will command the attention of the Works Project Administration Community Recreation Forum at the English High School auditorium, Montgomery Street, South End, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited without charge.

The greatest opportunity Boston Movie fans have had to view personally their favorite movie heroes and heroines will take place tonight. More than a score of famous Hollywood stars will be at the Boston Garden in person to present a giant extravaganza of comedy, music, and drama. This show, for the benefit of the Army and Navy relief societies, will include such stars as Bob Hope, Cary Grant, Merle Oberon, Charles Boyer, Olivia De-Havilland, Boston's own Jerry Colonna, Desi Arnaz, Joan Bennett, Joan Blondell, James Cagney, Claudette Colbert, Charlotte Greenwood, Bert Lahr, Francis Langford, Laurel and Hardy, Groucho Marx, Frank McHugh, Ray Middleton, Pat O'Brien, Eleanor Powell, Risé Stevens, and Spencer Tracy. The program will be under the direction of Mark Sandrich, well-known Hollywood director. Alfred Newman will conduct the orchestra. The show begins at 8 p. m. and seats ranging from $1.10 to $11 (tax included) will be on sale at the box office.

The Daffodil Show continues at Horticultural Hall. It is sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and is open to the public until 9 p. m.

Tomorrow

Guided tour at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Ship Models" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Sea Elephants and Sea Lions" and "The Golden Eagle," two wildlife motion pictures photographed in natural color, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, Saturday, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend without charge.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.
Amusement Timetable: Page 10

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Luscious beans, baked a lovely brown in a brick oven. Baked with pork and sauce. A treat in the best New England tradition. For an added note of piquancy and flavor give them an application of Heinz Tomato Ketchup.

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Women Voters Uphold High War Taxes

By Bernice Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 1 — The National League of Women Voters went on record at its biennial convention today to support and urge increased taxes as a means of financing the war program and curbing inflation. This will be one of the most important objectives in the wartime program which will be adopted in final form today.

Taking the stand that bigger taxes are better taxes and that the more willing people are to tax themselves now the lighter will be the burden of debt to be carried after the war is over, members are prepared to work during coming months for administrative legislation on increased taxation which will curtail purchasing power, check inflation, and at the same time help bring as much revenue as possible for the war debt. An increased income tax, to be followed if necessary by a sales tax, a combination of both, or possibly even forced savings were suggested as the best plans for the present.

Preparing for Peace

Although many objectives of the League are related directly to the war effort and winning the war, the program adopted by this convention also is preparing for peace. Taking the position that a prosecution of war cannot be separated from the planning of the peace, members are being advised to keep their eye on legislative and administrative decisions made day by day in view of their effect on the future and to formulate current political and economic policies which will facilitate postwar organization for peace.

Globe Press
Mrs. Louise L. Wright
Chairman, Department of Government and Foreign Policy, National League of Women Voters.

The United States should accept its international responsibility, delegates agreed in a discussion led by Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, Chairman of the Department of Government and Foreign Policy. They voted for this country's participation in the making and execution of plans for a world-wide reconstruction and postwar organization for peace. This organization, Mrs. Wright stated, must be universal in membership. It must not be formed on the basis of region, geography, language, or color, but must include all peoples, regardless of race, religion, or political persuasion.

Battle for Production

The League also is prepared to take its place in the battle for production of material war goods, through development of a war policy for labor and management that will insure maximum production and at the same time preserve the right of collective bargaining. Although this particular issue occasioned more spirited discussion and comment than any other before it was adopted, League officials stated that at this time they were not ready to formulate a policy on the 40-hour week.

Among other items adopted in the platform, on which members will focus attention, are the consideration of the effects upon the Federal system of the changing Federal, state, and local relationships in administration and finance, preservation of the greatest degree of civil liberty consistent with national safety in war, and the adapting of local government to meet the demands of wartime.

Granting of affiliation to a new State League in Arizona was announced at the convention. It is the thirty-third State League with local leagues in Tucson, Douglas, and Phoenix. Mrs. Lynn J. Tuttle of Douglas is President.

Thursday night was the one social night on the convention program, being devoted to a series of dinner conferences and followed by a colorful "Know Your Neighbors" skit, a League Pan-American travel project in three acts presented by the Cook County League.

Perhaps Tears Are Baked Out

Wide World

Onion Pie Seems New, at Least

Mess Sergeant Robert Blanchard (left) baked 50 onion pies for his mates at Drew Field, Florida; and the materials came to him in a rather novel fashion. It was like this: Sergeant J. C. Melder (right) entered and won (of all things) a recipe contest, in which the prize was a basket of groceries. He traded the groceries for the batch of onions that made the pies. Here Blanchard and Melder are admiring the pie immediately after taking it from the oven.

Clubwomen Want Army Auxiliary

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 1—United in policy on all major issues up for action, the delegates of the 2,000,000 women in the General Federation of Women's Clubs adopted with a minimum of discussion a long list of resolutions including patriotic ones calling for a women's Army Auxiliary Corps and for all possible aid to the United Nations, one urging the teaching of nonsectarian religion in the public schools, and a declaration of opposition to joint income tax returns for husband and wife.

But when it came to butter versus oleomargarine, that was different. Women from the cotton-raising South and industrial East saw the question of the oleomargarine tax very differently than did women from the dairy regions. The resolution calling for repeal of the tax, urged by the Federation's Chairman of Legislation, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, and supported by large southern delegations, appeared to have just about as many opponents as supporters. The opponents maintained that the whole thing was a "trade war" between butter and margarine interests and insisted that the Federation should not be made the battleground. Advocates of the tax appeal resolution replied that they were acting only in the interest of the consumer.

A Victory for Tolerance

Had the resolution been put quickly to a vote, there would doubtless have been many unhappy losers on one side or the other. But the President of the Federation, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, invited the fullest possible discussion. Someone who counted said 27 women spoke pro and con.

In the end it was a victory for tolerance. A Virginia delegate moved to postpone action indefinitely, and her motion was carried by a decisive majority. Expressions of good will followed, and the issue was considered closed. Said a lone man reporter, sitting in a press box full of "newspaper girls": "I have more respect for women's clubs than I had before."

Noted Latin Americans Speak

Parliamentary questions that arose during this debate were ably and decisively settled by the Federation's pioneer clubwoman and official parliamentarian, Mrs. Emma Fox, whose 95 years' experience in living gave her special qualifications. Mrs. Fox made the trip from Detroit by airplane.

Resolutions passed without discussion included pleas for inclusion of qualified women at postwar peace councils; adequate financial support of public schools and increased appropriations for the children's bureau; extension of library service to rural areas; and decrease of nondefense spending by Government; approval of an amendment to the Federation's Constitution frees for emergency war use a fund of $75,000 raised for the World War and since then established as a trust fund.

Business over, the convention returned to its main theme, "Hemisphere Solidarity." Almost like a visit to Latin America was the Thursday afternoon session, for Latin America sent distinguished representatives to talk to the club gatherings.

Chief among them was Mexico's Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, who made the long trip here to speak on a subject which interests him greatly — feminism. The friendly diplomat, a big, rugged man, spoke in behalf of women's rights.

"The day is not distant," he said, "when through the world feminism will triumph. Men and women will collaborate toward the perfection of society."

Long centuries of servitude may have reduced initiative of women, he said, but he insisted they have no inherent inferiority.

Like exhibits to support Ambassador Najera's thesis, came to the platform several Latin American feminists, women of charm and intelligence who made stirring appeals to their North American sisters for hemisphere solidarity.

There was soft-spoken Señorita Minerva Bernardino, from the Dominican Republic, Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, who urged cooperation among women of this hemisphere not so much to gain rights for women but to restore human rights to both men and women who have lost them through aggression of totalitarian nations.

It is the duty of the General Federation to adopt a program for bringing these women together, insisted Señorita Bernardino.

"You have everything," she said. "You have power, good will, a sense of responsibility, courage, and preparation."

In a similar vein spoke Señorita Amalia de Castilla Ledon, member of the City Council of Mexico City, playwright, author.

"Our ideals are the same," she said. "We shall never lose hope that our joint efforts will control the final victory over brute force."

Other speakers reported in detail the progress being made by women of Latin America in education and in fields of business, industry and professions. Papers on this subject were read by Miss Mary Cannon of the United States Women's Bureau, Prof. Camila Henriequez Urene of Cuba, and Dr. Henriette K. Burton, of the United States Office of Indian Affairs.

© Harris & Ewing
Señorita Minerva Bernardino
Delegate to the convention in Texas of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from the Dominican Republic, and Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

Sideglances in Washington: The Industrialists Talked

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Openly Arrived At: So much was known about Leon Henderson's overall price ceiling order in advance that Deputy Price Administrator Dexter Keezer dubbed the advance newspaper disclosure "the Niagara of all leaks."

Industry representatives called to Washington for conference were chiefly responsible.

"Black Markets" Beware!: Mr. Henderson composed this epigram to show his determination not to let politics enter into rationing and price enforcement:

"What the Hatch Act doesn't catch, the Henderson axe will."

"A" as in Ratify: President Roosevelt in his radio report to the nation pronounced rationing with a short "a" as in ratify.

Webster's Dictionary says either a long "a" or short "a" is correct.

Add Slogans: The Navy's part in the war:

"Sighted sub: sank same."
Your part in the war:
"Heard rumor; spiked same."

This Man Henderson: Leon Henderson has made a friend out of a former enemy on Capitol Hill.

Here is the unique apologia given the House this week by Representative E. E. Cox (D), of Georgia:

"This man Henderson, whom the President has chosen to administer price-fixing laws, has been an interesting study to me.

"In manner he is gruff, blustering, and domineering. In attack he is bold and ruthless. Under attack he is stubborn, defiant, and unbending.

"He is a total stranger to the art of diplomacy, and yet he succeeds. He succeeds in the hard way. He starts out by making everybody mad with him, provoking a fight, and then wins out.

"He believes in himself, in the accuracy of his judgment. He literally compelled the Congress and the country to accept him and his price-fixing scheme. My hat is off to this glutton for work and punishment. I have no more brickbats to throw at him.

"His is a nasty job and he is quite the kind of a person that does best this kind of a thing."

Good Neighbors: A friend was asked the other day how Vice-President Wallace got on with Nelson D. Rockefeller.

"Fine," was the answer, "he speaks the same language."

"What language?" asked the friend.

"Spanish" was the comment. Both men have become adept in the good-neighbor tongue and can talk to each other in it.

Zinc Production Restricted Within Country by N. J. Firm

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Allen Dobey, a special Assistant Attorney General, told the Senate Patents Committee today that the New Jersey Zinc Company was restricting production of high-grade zinc while the nation faces an "acute shortage."

At the same time, Mr. Dobey declared, the company has encouraged unlimited production by its own patented processes in foreign countries, including Germany.

He said that after expected further curtailment of civilian consumption, War Production Board officials believe there will be enough high-grade zinc for military purposes this year.

Vital Commodity

"The possibility of a more acute shortage in 1943 and beyond," he added, "can only be eliminated by rapid expansion of our present facilities for the production of this vital commodity."

High grade zinc—metal at least 99.99 per cent pure, is needed for shell casings, small arms ammunition and die casting parts for tanks and airplanes.

The New Jersey company owns the U. S. patents for the vertical retort process which is one of the principal and cheapest methods of producing high grade zinc, Mr. Dobey said.

Mr. Dobey declared that the company "has continuously and over a long period of years pursued a policy of limiting the production of high grade zinc in this country for the stabilization of the domestic market."

Lower Grade

To this end, he said, the firm had prohibited its principal American licensee, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., from producing the high grade product and has required du Pont to sell half the zinc produced under the license at a lower grade than its actual quality.

By discouraging the production of high grade zinc by other firms, Mr. Dobey asserted, the New Jersey company is attempting to preserve its position in the field after the war.

Mr. Dobey said the Department of Justice believed that the company was within its legal rights in "most (but not all)" of its production restricting policies.

"At the present time," he said, "no anti-trust action is under consideration or contemplated. We believe that the situation disclosed by the documents we are producing can only be remedied by legislation providing for compulsory licensing of United States patents owned by United States companies."

The committee is considering the desirability of such changes in the law.

Legion Convention To Abandon Parade

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1 (AP)—The big parade that has highlighted every American Legion convention since the World War veterans' organization was formed 23 years ago has been dropped because of the war.

This year's convention will be a sober affair, strictly business and lacking even the usual music contests. Instead of lasting a week, it will be finished in three days.

The Legion's National Executive Committee decided all this yesterday as it voted, in a meeting at national headquarters, to shift the convention scene from New Orleans to the Midwest.

The time will be Sept. 19-21. Cities interested in entertaining the Legion are to put in their bids by May 9 for the Committee's consideration.

The Executive Committee adopted a revised report on the matter of admitting veterans of the present World War to Legion membership. This report proposed that a referendum on the question be held among the 11,000 Legion posts.

Oil Statement

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, commenting on Testimony in Washington by Irving Lipkowitz, Justice Department economic expert, that production of acetylene and acetic acid in America was hampered by a pact between Standard Oil and I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany, said that Mr. Lipkowitz drew conclusions "not based on facts . . . available to him."

Said the Standard Oil Company in a statement:

"Our files, photostats of which are in the Department of Justice files, show that back in 1931 we undertook to make acetylene from petroleum on a semi-commercial basis."

The official said the Company spent $1,500,000 to pursue efforts to develop such a process from 1931 to 1935, in 1932 spending $285,000—"nearly as much as our entire company earned that year."

He continued:

"We gave up research down this avenue in 1935, but contrary to the assertion of Mr. Lipkowitz, we tried to interest several American chemical companies in making acetylene and acetic acid by this process. Not one of them was interested and we abandoned this development."

Patents Pool Said to Limit The Output of Acetic Acid

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—An economic expert of the Justice Department testified yesterday that production of acetylene and acetic acid in this country had been hampered by a partnership agreement between Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and I. G. Farbenindustrie, giant German industrial trust.

"By adroit manipulation" of United States patents, Irving Lipkowitz told the Senate Patents Committee, I. G. Farbenindustrie succeeded in preventing the full development of a new process for making acetylene, the principal material used in the manufacture of acetic acid.

The United States used 293,000,000 pounds of acetic acid last year. Nearly half went into the production of cellulose acetate, a raw material used in making rayon, photographic film, and plastics. Other uses were for solvents used in paints and varnishes, for making salicylic acid from which such pharmaceutical products as aspirin and salvarsan are derived, and for making dyestuffs.

Mr. Lipkowitz told the Committee that I. G. Farbenindustrie and the Standard Company operated an international patents pool and went into partnership by organizing a chemical company called Jasco, Inc., to develop and exploit new processes for making chemical products out of natural and refinery gasses.

Jasco established an experimental pilot plant at Baton Rouge, La., in 1930 to manufacture acetylene out of such gasses by an electric arc process which the Germans had originated. But in 1935, Mr. Lipkowitz testified, I. G. Farbenindustrie insisted on closing the Louisiana plant, after declaring that exports of acetic acid from the United States were undesirable.

"Jasco was organized pursuant to a basic understanding consummated in 1929 between Standard Oil and I. G. Farben, which agreement provided that in all chemical ventures I. G. Farben would have the compelling voice and Standard Oil would be the junior partner," the witness said.

"By first getting Standard Oil to accept the status of junior partner, and then by giving it a 50 per cent interest in Jasco, I. G. Farben was able to establish this chemical company under the camouflage of an American enterprise, and yet was able to operate it for all practical purposes as an I. G. Farben subsidiary."

The committee is considering revision of patent laws.

U. S. Benefited Bendix Asserts

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Bendix Aviation Company, countering a charge made on Capitol Hill that it had engaged in international cartels to share in "world control" of aircraft parts, asserted that this country had benefited by an exchange of patents.

The charge came from Edmund Toland, Counsel for the House Naval Investigating Committee. He turned over to the Committee a mass of photostatic copies of agreements and letters in an effort to trace Bendix' relations with two German aircraft companies.

The answer came from Charles Marcus, Vice-President of Bendix, and other company spokesmen, who also declared Mr. Toland had made "a lot of innuendos—none of which are justified."

Mr. Marcus flatly denied to the committee that Bendix, through its three subsidiaries in France, ever had made an alliance with Robert Bosch Company of Stuttgart, Germany, to make equipment for the Germans. Bosch was one of the companies with which Bendix had an agreement to exchange patents.

He said that after the fall of France, Dendix was "powerless" to do anything about control of its French subsidiaries, and said that it would be "correct" to say that one of the subsidiaries "under duress, had to make stuff for the Germans."

In response to a question from Mr. Toland, the Bendix executive acknowledged that total royalties paid to Bendix by Bosch increased from $35,000 a quarter to $50,000 a quarter after the fall of France.

Mr. Toland also told the Committee that Bendix had received from Germany, Italy, Japan and France, a total in royalties of $3,200,672.17 from 1934 to 1942. In 1941, he said, the company received from Germany $130,569, from Japan $24,725, and from France $54,256.23.

18 to 20 Registration Next

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Federal Selective Service director, said men 18 to 20 would be registered around July 1, if possible, and at least by late summer.

General Hershey, here to address the American Legion's national executive committee, told an interviewer that Congress might be asked to amend the Selective Service Law to allow drafting of men under 20.

He remarked the United States Government would be fortunate if it got 5 per cent of its Army from the group over 37.

Selective Service, the director said, does not plan to strip the field of men with dependents to meet Army requirements.

Men beyond 35 not in essential industries, however, will be called provided their families have enough income for reasonable support, he said.

"And I mean reasonable support," he added, "not necessarily on the level to which the family has been accustomed."

General Hershey said the Government still aimed at an Army of 3,600,000 by next Jan. 1 and he believed there would be enough housing facilities and equipment for them by that time.

West Pointers March For Retiring Teacher

WEST POINT (AP)—The Military Academy's entire corps of 1,830 cadets staged a spontaneous review April 30 in honor of Louis Vauthier, veteran Army fencing coach and French instructor, who is retiring.

His last day in the class room finished, Mr. Vauthier received the review at the side of Col. Robert C. F. Goetz, post Executive Officer.

Navy Plane Crashes Killing Three Officers

SEATTLE, Wash., May 1 (AP)—Three officers and an enlisted man were killed and three enlisted men injured in the crash of a Navy Patrol plane on a takeoff at an Alaska air station, the 13th Naval District announced. Those killed were:

Ensign Frederick Andrew Smith, U. S. N. R., pilot and commanding officer; Ensign Glenn R. Van Bramer, U. S. N. R., navigator; Ensign John B. Carroll, U. S. N. R., co-pilot; Harold D. Cunningham, 2d class aviation machinists' mate, U. S. Navy. The injured: Alvin S. Zettel, radioman 3d class; Gifford A. King, Seaman 2d class; Ralph Mitchell, radioman 3d class. The Navy's announcement did not give the date nor location of the crash.

Christian Family Week Starts May 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Applying Christian principles to everyday home life will mark the nation-wide celebration of Christian Family Week beginning Sunday, May 3, and ending on Mother's Day.

The week-long observance will stress going to church, visiting neighbors, making new friends and, most important in every home, asking parents to "get acquainted" with their families and to study the duties of the family group as Christian citizens.

Special programs have been arranged by ministers and other church leaders to help these families re-establish American home life on the firm foundation of Christian living. Activities will vary from home recreation evenings and old-fashioned family suppers in the church to home prayer meetings.

Christian Family Week is a part of the United Christian Education Advance recently launched by the International Council of Religious Education and its 40 constituent Protestant denominations. Joining in the sponsorship are the Federal Council of Churches and the United Council of Church Women. The Advance is seeking the help of all Americans in bringing religious education to more than 17,000,000 school age children and at least 30,000,000 other Americans now "unchurched."

In asking the participation of every parent in next week's celebration, Dr. Harry C. Munro, director of the Advance and staff member of the Council, said:

"Sinister economic and social forces have long impaired family stability. The threat to family life both from outside and inside perils is one of the gravest aspects of the present emergency.

"Modern industrial life, migrations of defense workers, divorce, and lack of interest on the part of parents," he added, "have resulted in the spiritual laxness in so many homes. Every family which builds its home in the spirit of love, mutual confidence and service is not only doing something of the greatest value for individuals, but is taking part in the rebuilding of the world."

Three Ships in Week At Carolina Yards

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1 (AP)—In the next five days three ships for the American Navy will be launched from building ways here, setting a record in construction activity for this historic southern city.

Two destroyers will lead off the launching series when they slide into the Cooper River at the U. S. Navy Yard tomorrow morning. It will be the second dual launching here in five months.

Third launching within the week will be a large Navy fleet tug, first of eight to be built at the Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. The tug will slip into the Ashley River on May 6.

Elmira Paper Backs Share-Ride Campaign

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—The Elmira Star-Gazette announced April 30 that, as "a public service," it would publish in its columns a "directory" enabling war workers to participate in a "share-the-ride" campaign to conserve gasoline and tires.

Persons possessing autos and those seeking transportation will submit their names and essential information to the paper. In turn, the Star-Gazette will list the names "of those offering and those asking" transportation.

Liquor Frozen Out—Town Lists Benefits

By the Associated Press

Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1

A winter of accidental but absolute prohibition has changed things at Nulato.

An early freeze-up last fall caught the last Yukon down-river boat with the town's liquor supplies aboard.

Today, Frank Alba, a Yukon trader just returned from the Western Alaska community of 11 white people, 200 natives, and 200 dogs, reported:

"The church is full on Sunday. It used to be that the minister would have nobody in church but himself. The jail was empty this winter for the first time in years. And, when it came time to renew liquor licenses a majority of the natives petitioned for continued prohibition."

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An ideal home hotel devoted exclusively to women. Conveniently located. Transient room rates from $1.25 per day. Meals 35 and 60 cents. Safe, comfortable home for women traveling alone. Booklet and special rates on request.

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Every day's a holiday in this lightweight Walk-Over Sun Sport. Softly elasticized slide-into fit . . . Summer-long comfort. FLIGHTWAY: White suede with tan calf.

Away you go in breeze-cooled bliss. Blunt-front toes . . . roomy and easy. For that tiny-foot look. DELPHI: Elasticized white suede with tan calf.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Cantabrigia Club Observes 50th Birthday

A Golden Jubilee Luncheon at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge today signalized the 50th anniversary of the Cantabrigia Club. Among the special guests in whose honor a reception was held preceding the luncheon were Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, a former President of the Federation.

The Cantabrigia Club was the outgrowth of two groups of 36 women each who began to meet regularly in the spring of 1892 to discuss current events. Toward the end of the season the subject of sweatshop labor came before them, and so aroused were these women to the iniquities of that system that they formed themselves into a pioneer consumers' league pledged by buy only from "fair houses"—concerns whom they knew to be paying fair wages for labor. They kept a "white list" of such firms.

This league became the Cantabrigia Club in October of the same year with its "christening party" held at the Colonial Club House.

Charter Members

Two of the charter members were able to attend today's luncheon, Mrs. Annie B. Boynton and Miss Helen E. Wyeth, and they recalled that at the first party there were present such prominent figures as Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Lucy Stone, and President Capen of Tufts College, to give the new club their blessing and encouragement.

The club became affiliated with the Massachusetts State Federation in the second year of its existence, and with the General Federation four years later. By that time eight study groups had been formed, to the subjects of Art, Literature, Current Events, Education, Home Economics, Music, Philanthropy, and General Science. Having begun with 70 members, it now has 170, and throughout the intervening years has played an important part in Cambridge civic affairs.

Early in its years of activity the Cantabrigia Club sponsored a course in homemaking and cooking a the Holmes School, equipping a practice kitchen in which a total of 60 girls were taught. It also inaugurated a free summer kindergarten under the leadership of one of its members. Physical culture and dramatics were flourishing activities for a time, and so popular was the art class that it soon became a club within a club. A scholarship fund of $5,000 was presented by the club to Radcliffe College and is still actively in use.

School Equipment

The Cambridge High School was the recipient one year of complete equipment for serving luncheons to the pupils, the Cantabrigia Club having raised the necessary funds through the vigorous efforts of its members. During the first World War, the club sent a rolling kitchen to Europe. It has donated about $30,000 in all to social agencies and hospitals in Cambridge and to important national causes. In fact, it is the club's confident assertion that no reasonable request for help has ever been denied.

In 1898 the sum of $2,575 was raised as a clubhouse building fund and was augmented year after year until in 1923 it was possible to obtain what seemed to be suitable property on Church Street. However, circumstances developed so that this property was sold three years later for three times what the club had paid for it, and the profit from the transaction made possible the building of the present club house at 100 Mt. Auburn Street, which has proved to be adequate for all the club's needs.

Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, this year's President, presided at the anniversary luncheon today, of which a large birthday cake was a feature. A musical program with American scenes presented in costume was given by the MacDowell Ladies' Quartette.

Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, Senior Past President of the club, was in charge of the arrangements, and Mrs. H. Fletcher Peak of the decorations.—L. B. H.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire and Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn

Respectively the President and Senior Past President of the Cantabrigia Club which is observing its 50th anniversary.

Rising Price Trend Continues In the Food Markets of Boston

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although price ceilings are not scheduled to become effective until May 18, housewives who toured the market places of Metropolitan Boston today reported higher prices than last week for such items as lamb, eggs and butter. Beef prices which were upped last weeks was recognized as an eco-high level.

The Massachusetts Division on Necessaries of Life announces that the cost of living index in April was 1 per cent above the March level due to higher costs of food, clothing, fuel, and light. The food section was up 1.7 per cent over March, 21.1 per cent over April of 1941, and 24.5 per cent over November 1939.

Lamb is one of the items that is understood to be exempt from price "freezing" and it is also one of the items that in recent weeks was recognized as an economical buy. But today it is higher, with even the cut-price stores jumping the quotation on lamb legs two cents a pound over their own figures of a week ago. They now ask 31 cents a pound for legs of lamb, and in Faneuil Hall market the price reaches up to 40 cents. Market men admit that shoppers are asking why lamb is not to be included in the price ceilings.

Butter is two cents up from last week, and chain stores quote 44 cents a pound for the best grades. These same brands were selling at 37 cents a year ago. Eggs are moving up too, with large fresh eggs now quoted as low as 39 cents a dozen in stores where they were 35 cents only three weeks ago.

Pork Is High

Pork continues to be in the luxury class, with loins for roasting around 35 to 38 cents a pound in the downtown markets, and a bit less in the cut-price stores. Cooked ham is now 39 cents a pound when the entire ham or half of a ham is purchased.

Poultry is fairly steady in general, though fowl is a bit less than last week in some stores. Turkey ranges from 37 to 42 cents a pound; chicken 28 to 40, fowl 28 to 36, and ducklings 21 to 27. The latter item is lower by two cents on the minimum of the range than it was a week ago.

Fresh mackerel, landed direct at Boston for the first time this season, constitutes the feature of the market for seafood today. A sizeable shipment was brought in from off New Jersey, which sold readily at 11 to 12 cents, wholesale. Retail prices, as usual, vary considerably, starting at 14 cents a pound in cut-price stores and ranging upward from that figure. Downtown stores quote 20 cents, as they did a week ago before the arrival of the direct shipment.

Little Change

Otherwise, there has been but little evident change in the price trend as compared with a week ago. Haddock continues to be quoted at 12 to 14 cents in downtown stores, cod 12, jack shad 20 cents, medium-sized smelts 30 cents, Eastern halibut 50 cents, chilled western halibut 40 cents, chilled swordfish 60 cents, and fresh-opened lobster meat $2 a pound. Large live lobsters are 38 cents and medium live lobsters 42 cents. Fresh native crab meat is 75 cents a pound.

In vegetables, the variety is increasing in harmony with the advancing season. Asparagus is more plentiful and less costly. Native "grass" is now on the market at 25 cents a bunch in the downtown market, where it competes with shipments from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and California. Native spinach is also available now in downtown stores, around 19 cents a peck.

Most reasonably priced vegetables and fruits in the Boston area this week end, according to the Office of Price Administration, are squash, rhubarb, asparagus, new onions, and oranges. "Other good buys include spinach, celery, cabbage, parsnips, radishes, cucumbers, and grapefruit," the announcement said.

Strawberries are in good supply from the South, and can be had as low as 25 cents a quart, with prices ranging upward from that figure.

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 2

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

BUY BONDS Buy Statler BUY STAMPS

TISSUES AND thrifty TOWELS

Triad Society Having Collins As Its Soloist

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, will be the soloist for the Triad Choral Society's eighth spring concert in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, May 12, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Collins in his undergraduate days found an outlet for his artistic nature in painting and sculpture. He was encouraged by many San Francisco musicians to give up art for a career in singing, and when John Charles Thomas heard him in 1936, he urged the young singer to go to New York City for intensive musical study. Mr. Collins left New York last year to be the soloist in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. The Triad Society's will be the only concert appearance of this singer this season. Mr. Collins will be accompanied by Miss Grace B. Davis, organist of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Worcester, Massachusetts.

A new musical setting of the Ninety-first Psalm, by Albert Hay Malotte, will be the feature of the program. The inspiring message of this Psalm has been caught and interpreted by Mr. Malotte in passages of dramatic strength as well as those of lyric beauty. The choral society, as usual, will be under the direction of Jessie Dodd. Other assisting musicians will be Ruth Barrett Arno, organist; Walter Arno and Louise Rippel, pianists, and Ruth Collingbourne, violinist.

Benson Is Named To School Post

Appointment of Warren E. Benson of Roslindale as State Supervisor of Directors of Occupational Guidance and Placement was announced today by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education.

The Commissioner also appointed Thomas F. Donnellan of Springfield as Assistant Supervisor of Rehabilitation.

In his new position, Mr. Benson will have general supervision of the vocational directors appointed by towns under a 1941 Legislative Act.

Mr. Donnellan is at present Senior Registrar at the United States Employment Service in Springfield.

Wynn Richards

Robert Hall Collins

Baritone soloist for the Triad Choral Society's eighth spring concert in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, May 12, at 8:30.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Over to You. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Radio-Theater TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"El Rosal de las Tres Rosas." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, May 3

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc, 17.75mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, May 3

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Ship Workers To Be Trained At Providence

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1 — A program for training the 6,000 to 7,000 workers to be employed at the new shipyard here in Providence now is being worked and classes will begin within two weeks, E. Edward Armstrong, Personnel Director of the Rheem Manufacturing Company, announced this week. The instruction will be given jointly by the Rheem Company, which will operate the yard, and the United States Maritime Commission, Mr. Armstrong said.

More than 2,000 applications for jobs already have been received and work is going ahead day and night to prepare the yard for the first keel laying on July 4. The company holds an initial contract calling for construction of 32 10,000-ton merchant vessels of the Liberty ship type.

Judged by the number of employees, the shipyard will be larger than any private enterprise in Rhode Island, with the exception of one or two plants which have expanded greatly since last summer.

Mr. Armstrong indicated that every effort will be made to find experienced shipbuilders but that the bulk of the work will be done by previously inexperienced persons who will be trained at the apprentice schools operated by the company and the Maritime Commission. The training will be free for those persons selected.

A frame shop is being constructed on the 100-acre tract of land taken over for the yard. It will be used for training welders, Shipfitter, carpenter and other apprentices will be trained elsewhere in the yard or at other places in the City.

Meanwhile work proceeds at top speed at the yard site. A two-story frame administration building is expected to be ready by next week. Work will begin soon on a huge mold loft and a fabricated shed, each to be 560 feet long. Later the six ways and the fitting out pier will be constructed.

This will be Providence's first experience in building ships so large. During the last war some ships were assembled at this city and some barges were built, but no full-size vessels were built from start to finish.

That Old Yacht Club

All but forgotten in the shadow of the new shipyard is the clubhouse of the Washington Park Yacht Club. It is the City's only remaining yacht club—a 40-year-old institution which is now high and dry without a yacht, without a dock and without basin.

Last year when the city began expanding its municipal dock at Field's Point, it built a bulkhead across the mouth of the sheltered harbor used by the yacht club and filled in the entire basin. A long stretch of new-filled ground was formed separating the clubhouse from the waters of the bay. Attempts by the club to move to another location were not successful.

Blacking Out a Success

Communities in Rhode Island accepted the new orders this week calling for blackouts along the shore to minimize the danger from enemy submarines. Col. Earl C. Webster, director of the State Council of Defense, toured the shoreline Sunday night and reported the blackout program successful.

Street lights along exclusive Ocean Drive in Newport were extinguished. Motorists were ordered to dim their lights while proceeding near the shore. Hundreds of shorefront homes were darkened on the ocean side. Even the railroad trains moved with curtains drawn on the ocean side. Jamestown, island community in Narragansett Bay, ordered out its bicycle messenger corps to check up on effectiveness of the blackout.

Co-operation in the program was obtained everywhere except in South County where two forest fires made a glow in the sky that could be seen as far away as Block Island.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Salon Serenade.
4:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:45 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headlines.
8:45 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns Baseball Game.
"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concer.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr.
8:15 p. m.—West Virginia Band Festival.
8:30 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener, News.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
10:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Orrin Tucker's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Arturo Arturo's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Curtain Calls.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

By a Staff Photographer

'Pilgrims' in Pilgrimage to D. A. R. Parley

Left to right—Barbara Donegan of Wellesley, Massachusetts delegate among the Good Citizenship Pilgrims chosen by the D. A. R. to attend the convention in Chicago with all expenses paid; Mrs. William Gregory of South Attleboro, Chairman of the Pilgrims for Massachusetts, and Mary V. Pimiano of Warren, Rhode Island, who will represent her State. Inset shows Elsie Rittal of Dresden, Maine, who joined the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Pilgrims in Boston's South Station when they left yesterday for Chicago aboard the New England States Limited.

N. E. Girls in Big Adventure As Guests of D. A. R. at Chicago

Boston's South Station has seen some excited travelers in its day, but none more so than the three young Good Citizenship Pilgrims who set off yesterday afternoon on the 2:30 train for Chicago to attend the national convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

They were Barbara Donegan of Wellesley, Massachusetts, Mary V. Pimiano of Warren, Rhode Island, and Elsie Rittal of Dresden, Maine. It was the first time any of the girls had taken a long trip like this and the thrill of it was in their faces, which broke into delighted smiles at the slightest excuse. All three had gay shoulder-corsages, and Barbara's was extra-appropriately red, white, and blue.

Shepherding the girls on their adventure were Mrs. William Gregory of South Attleboro, Massachusetts, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, and Miss Margaret E. McIlroy, State Regent for Maine.

Not every traveler can boast the distinction of having a train held ten minutes for him on his very first trip, but Elsie Rittal can, for that is what officials of the New York Central did with the New England States Limited to Chicago yesterday. Elsie's train from Maine arrived at the North Station only a brief 15 minutes before the Chicago train was scheduled to pull out. Thus, after a whirlwind dash in a taxi across-town, Elsie was treated to a reception committee of brakemen, conductors, station agents, and gatekeepers all standing by Track 13 watching for one important young girl from Maine and anxious to get her and her luggage whisked onto the proper streamlined sleeper, with the name "Copake" painted on its side with silver letters.

The Pilgrims arrived this morning in Chicago and put up at the Stevens Hotel. All their expenses and entertainment are taken care of by the D. A. R.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 274 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, Saturdays 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from the studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m). WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 730kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1360kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 3 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.04mc (49.6m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar HP5B (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.53m).

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

8:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

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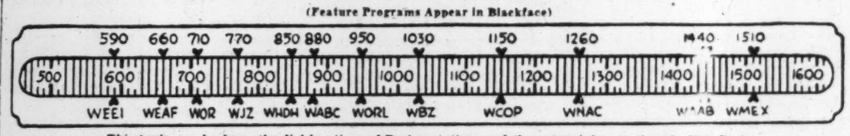
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	National League of Wom-	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Cab Calloway's Orch. ..
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	en Voters; Speakers....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Browns baseball game	Chandler Bartel's Orch...
3:30	News; Snapshots....	Two Men and a Girl....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Buddy Clark, songs
3:45	Book Campaign	Award to Mrs. Roosevelt	'Right to Happiness'	Browns baseball game	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:00	Navy Relief Pgm	'Arthur Tracey, songs...	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:15	Roll Call of the	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Browns baseball game	Kate Smith, songs
4:30	Nation	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:45	Press News	Melody Interval; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch
5:00	Musical Camera ...	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Bing Crosby, songs
5:15	Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	'Portia Faces Life"...	Dramatic Sketch	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
5:30	Songs; Orchestra ..	"Superman"; sketch ..	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong' drama	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup" ..	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news.	News; Sports Reporter .	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music.
6:15	Hedda Hopper	'Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Music ..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports; news result..	Rina Marsa's Orchestra
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Irish City Clubs ....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	Romanelli's Or.; songs.	News of the World	'The Johnson Family'	PM Reporter; news ..
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?" ..	Grand Central Station .	Mickey Alpert's Orch ..	"The Lone Ranger";	Phil Regan, songs ....
7:45	Bob Hawk, orch	Grand Central Station .	Baritone and organ	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Your War"	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Sizing Up the News'	Jose Dominguez' Orch
8:15	"Good Morning, U.	"Your War"	Graham; orchestra	West Va. Band Festival.	Tony Martin, songs ....
8:30	S. A."; guests; or-	Meet Your Navy: orches-	"Information Please!"	'Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater ....
8:45	chestra; E. Davis ..	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Men"; orch.; chorus ..	The Lyric Theater ....
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	March of Time	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Frank Singiser, News ..	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	March of Time	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service ..	cal Album" .....
9:30	First Nighter; B.	Attuck's Chorus	Party; Louise Massey;	Charlie Spivak's Orch ..	"Classical Album" ....
9:45	Luddy's L. Tremayne	Musical Program; Songs	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album" ....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety ..	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News .....
10:15	Hon. W. E. Disney	Roll Call of the Nation.	quiz show; guests ..	Dance orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"A World at War".	Roll Call of the Nation.	"The Night of May 1";	Roll Call of the Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	variety program	Roll Call of the Nation	Lucky Millander's Orch
11:00	Edward R. Murrow	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, news	Sam Donahue's Orch ....
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music	Arturo Arturo's Orch ..	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
11:30	Noble's Or.; Master	Music You Want.....	Reflections in Rhythm:	Kentucky Colonels Din-	Day's End; music ....
11:45	Works of Music	Music You Want.....	orchestra; vocalists ..	ner; speeches	Day's End; News .....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock ..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Transcribed Music ..	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News	'Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	.....
8:00	News of the World	World News Roundup ..	News Service	'Eight Bells"; music ..	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs ..	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	'Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music .	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program .....
8:45	Show; News	Morning Today	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Guadalajara Trio ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	News; G. McMullin	"News and Rhythm".....	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	'Breakfast Club"	Musical Roundup	Merry-Go-Round; Talk..	Jim's Texas Ramblers ..
9:45	590 Presents	Shopping News	Musical Program	Report on N. E. Defense.	"Monday Pickup" orch.
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	"The Aldrich Family";	'Rainbow House"; youth	Studio program .....
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	comedy serial	show with Bob Emery...	'Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Salute to America	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott and Orch.	Baritone and organ....	Shopping News .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Parade of Stars	Interior Decorating	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook.	Shopping News .....
11:00	News; Music	Four-H Club Program ..	"Lincoln Highway";	Musical Album	"Cartoon Caravan" ....
11:15	George Frazier, Mu-	The Band Played On ..	dramatic sketch	Australian News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	sic Comments	The Little Blue Play-	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Gardener's Clinic ..	house; Jack Kelk	tor Arden's Or.; chorus.	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News .....
12:00	Theater of Today;	News; "Music at Noon";	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Madeleine Carroll	Music by Black	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle Ranch Boys ....
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	'Future of Fashion'; talks	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard ..	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	This Is Our Fight:	Contrasts in Melody	Rex Mcupin's Orchestra	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano..
1:45	dramatization	News; Service	Kaleidoscope	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor ....
2:00	Songs	'Fantasy in Melody";	Spelling Bee from Fan-	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Victory Program .....
2:15	'Of Men and Books'	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	euil Hall	Browns baseball game ..	Victory Program .....
2:30	N. E. Wild Life	News; E. Gaty, songs...	Spelling Bee from Fan-	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Nancy Mace, soprano ..
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You".....	euil Hall	Browns baseball game ..	Five Star News .....
3:00	Buffalo Serenade ..	Royal Canadian Air	Spelling Bee	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Artie Shaw's Orchestra .
3:15	Buffalo Serenade ..	Force Band	Spelling Bee from Fan-	Browns baseball game ..	Raymond Scott's Orch..
3:30	P. O. B. Detroit...	News; Phil Boverio's Or.	euil Hall	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Tito Guizar, songs ....
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit...	Phil Boverio's Orchestra	Spelling Bee from Fan-	Browns baseball game..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:00	Young Americans in	Club Matinee: variety..	euil Hall	Labor and Buck Private	Ray Noble's Orchestra...
4:15	the Making	Club Matinee: variety..	Spelling Bee	Sports Comments	Freddie Martin's Orch..
4:30	News; United We	Club Matinee: variety..	"Your Number, Please";	Sports Matinee	Kenny Baker, songs ....
4:45	Stand	Sports Comments; News	variety program	Sports Matinee	Frankie Master's Orch..
5:00	Budapest String	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....	Dramatic sketch	Sports Comments	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
5:15	Quartet	Orchestra; Sports	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Carmen Miranda, songs.
5:30	Budapest Quartet ..	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Rina Marsa's Orchestra
5:45	Sports Preview	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Alex Dreir, news	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News .....
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Baseball Scores; Music.
6:15	Sports Program ...	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:30	Sports program	Sports Digest; Defense..	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports reports .....
7:00	"This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama,
7:15	man Corwin drama.	Norman Corwin, dir..	Norman Corwin, dir...	Norman Corwin, dir...	Norman Corwin, dir...
7:30	Song Shop	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours";	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	'Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45	U. S. Army Salute ..	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasure Hour of Song':	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia	Rhythm Ramblers ....
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	"A Tree on the Plains";	'Truth or Consequences';	"Battle of the Wilder-	101st Vets. Assn.; orch.
8:45	Eiman, m. c.; News	American Folk Opera..	quiz program	ness," by Col. Robert R.	Quartet .....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Carefree Carnival"; Va-	National Barn Dance;	McCormack"; soloists;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	riety Show	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	chorus; orchestra	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.; voc

Survey of Gas Transportation Into New England Expected Prior to Rationing

Biggest Home Building Era In Years Reported by Waltham

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Because just the right family happened along at just the right time and bought the one-time, well - over - $100,000 Sanderson mansion close to Main Street, Waltham, the "Watch City" is now having its biggest home building year since the speculative boom days immediately following the first World War.

The purchase of the famous Sanderson home with its graceful circular staircase and spacious rooms not only saved one member of New England's fast dwindling "grand army" of lavish old estates from demolition but it signaled the start of a home building campaign that has steadily increased in energy over the last five years.

So there it rests, 100 feet farther back from Main Street, than it was when originally built in 1865, reclining in the middle of Waltham's largest new home community like a page out of the Victorian past bound between the covers of a modern "best seller." And if the first four months of 1942 are to be used as a gauge of this year's home building in Waltham, the figures will be larger than last year's greatest building boom since 1927.

Rose Hill Homes

Around the base of the knoll from which the old mansion rises into a crest of pines, there sprawls the well-designed homes of Rose Hill, expanding in the distance into Windsor Park, newest development of Brown-Benson, the concern that has done as much as any to build up Waltham in the last five years. Originally the mansion was Victorian, but to meet changing styles, E. P. Sanderson who bought the house in 1919, completely remodeled it at a cost of $100,000 creating a colonial aspect.

But the story behind Waltham's building figures is as interesting as the old Sanderson home combined with the careful planning and designing of more than 200 new houses in the five adjourning developments of Brown-Benson. The building story is one of changing costs enabling contractors to give home buyers a house for $5,000 the equivalent of what $7,000 to $8,000 would have bought 20 years ago.

That is the reason given by Waltham contractors for the fact that 159 single-family homes in 1927 cost $901,051 while 203 single homes last year sold for only $841,385. Of course, they said, houses were larger 20 years ago but the compact five-room home of today has "more conveniences and comforts than the eight-room house of yesterday."

The records revealed that for the $16,000 it cost to build a six-family dwelling in 1927, Waltham built a 12-family structure last year. This year through April, building has accelerated to new high levels with contracts let for 84 single-family homes. On that basis, 252 single-family homes will be built in 1942 against the 1941 record high for the last 15 years of 203 single homes.

Waltham's Rise

The following figures depict Waltham's rise of the last five years to the levels of a building boom:

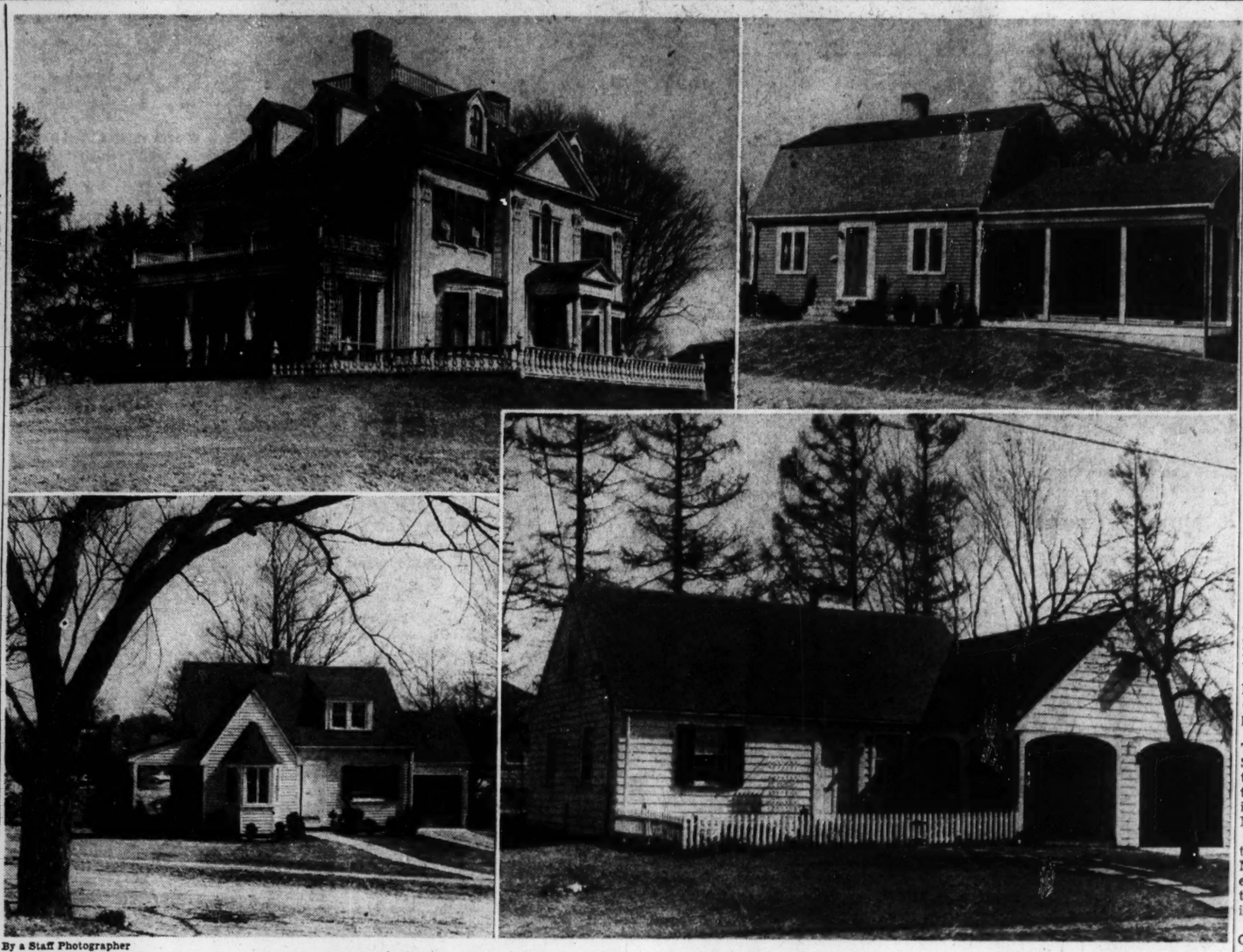
Year	Total Bldg. Outlay	Single Family Homes	Single Homes Outlay
1937	$ 641,107	46	$178,350
1938	850,661	83	351,200
1939	1,072,848	100	441,571
1940	1,166,215	141	573,480
1941	1,512,354	203	841,385

In addition to these figures there were many two, three and six-family apartment houses constructed. The total building outlay includes not only homes but factories and public buildings.

Most of Waltham's building has taken place within two or three square miles of territory along Main Street in the vicinity of the Sanderson mansion. Rose Hill with its charmingly designed houses is the oldest of the group. Windsor Park will be officially opened next Saturday with a group of 12 completed houses. The Brown-Benson firm opens its developments in units so that home seekers can see an entire finished section at one time to save the hazards of visualizing.

Beechwood, Linden Park and Rangeley Acres are other colonies in the making, under the impetus of defense plants being built in this sector. Brown-Benson, however, refuse to lower their present standards of construction to the usual defense housing, and will continue to build only as close to the $6,000 brackets as possible just to keep the developments alive "for the duration."

Thus Windsor Park and Rose Hill are not to be confused with "defense housing developments" which cater only to temporary conditions and defense workers who usually insist upon renting under the stress of leaving when the war is over. Benson-Brown want none of this for their developments. They intend to protect the families who have bought homes here for permanent living in an atmosphere of refinement and middle-class graciousness. Thus, the firm believed that when the war was over, its developments will still be as desirable for normal peacetime living as they are for permanent residents today.



By a Staff Photographer

Like a Mother Hen With Her Large Brood, the Sanderson Mansion in Waltham Sits Among a Group of New, Small Houses

The original mansion (upper left), an ell that was removed, and three outbuildings have been converted into present-day homes as a nucleus for Rose Hill, new-home development which is now expanding into Windsor Park, latest of the Brown-Benson projects. The other houses are typical of the types being built in these new communities, one (upper right) a variation of the Dutch colonial with the gambrel roof, (lower left) the house with perfect symmetry, porch balancing garage and bay balancing single dormer in roof, (lower right) new twist for Cape Cod with garage and porch projecting forward at right angles.

White Fuel Company Head Making Exhaustive Study

An exhaustive survey of transportation facilities available to bring gasoline and other petroleum products into New England is being made by Joseph E. White of the White Fuel Company, it was revealed today.

The survey, which will be completed in a week or 10 days, also covers receiving and storage facilities in New England.

Results of the study will be placed before Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Director of Defense Transportation, to bolster New England demands for petroleum products supplies to the fullest extent of available transportation and storage.

Working on Details

The study will be completed just prior to beginning of gasoline rationing on May 15. Meanwhile, Federal officials are still working on details of gasoline rationing as motorists in 17 Eastern Seaboard States, including New England, are preparing to register for "gas" ration cards at public schools on May 12, 13 and 14.

In the meantime, it was learned that four New England men have been appointed by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, to his advisory committee on petroleum and petroleum products for District One. The committee is composed of representatives of the 17 Eastern States in which gasoline rationing is being instituted.

The New England members are Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England; A. William Rowe of the Cities Service Oil Company, Boston; Mr. White, and John W. Scott of Buckley and Scott Utilities, Inc.

Today more than 1,000 stations in Massachusetts which went dry during the last days of April were opening again, having received deliveries on their May quota. More than one out of every eight Massachusetts stations were closed down by exhaustion of supplies, Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, reported.

'Dry' Stations Open Again

Both Mr. Moore and Mr. Morrill today stated that this month dealers and motorists for the first time will feel the full effect of the 33⅓ reduction in gasoline consumption ordered by the War Production Board.

Although last month the 33⅓ cut was in effect, most dealers had substantial supply backlogs left from March quotas. But at the end of April few dealers had much gasoline left, they asserted.

Mr. Moore also pointed out that the 33⅓ cut is in effect until May 15, when rationing begins. What the supply situation will be then is the subject of varying rumors.

Popular Driving Month

Another factor in the May gasoline supply picture is that May is a more popular driving month than April, with the demand for gasoline consequently heavier.

Mr. Moore is advising his association members to divide their May quota into daily sales quotas and to sell gasoline only to their regular customers in order to stretch out their supplies and to avoid "dry" days.

At the same time Mr. Moore pointed out that, under War Production orders, dealers can obtain only one-third of their month's quota between May 1 and 10, another third from the 10th to 20th and the remaining third during the last of the month. This restriction was instituted to prevent stations from running completely dry early in the month.

As gasoline card rationing days came nearer, independent gasoline station operators from 13 states, meeting in New York, voiced opposition to card rationing.

Evasion Invited

Sol Herzog, General Counsel of the group, asserted:

"Such a scheme invites evasion on the part of everybody. There is no way to compel the seller to punch that card, and it will not curtail the use of gasoline."

Independent operators also claimed that major oil companies were benefiting under present regulations and that marginal gas stations were being forced out of business.

Harry Wainwright, representing Maryland and District of Columbia independent operators, asserted that practically all independents were placed on a cash basis, regardless of the former business record. Thirty to 60 independent stations, he added, are being forced out of business monthly.

Saltonstall May Be Asked to Close Forests

Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, said today he would ask Governor Saltonstall to close all Bay State forests if the forest fire situation did not improve within the next 24 hours.

Worst fires in the State, which is experiencing an average of 50 blazes a day, were at Taunton and Palmer, Commissioner Kenney said, but were believed to be under control. The latter blaze was racing along a two-mile front in the direction of Ware when checked.

Most of the brush and forest fires which have broken out are checked in a half to three quarters of an hour, Mr. Kenney said, due largely to the alertness of fire-tower watchers and district wardens.

With Civilian Conservation Corps Camp boys no longer available for fire fighting, the Conservation Commissioner reported that members of a Conscientious Objectors' Camp in Worcester County have been doing efficient work.

Nearly half of the Massachusetts fires have begun along railroad lines in the central and western part of the State, Mr. Kenney said, and were caused by sparks from locomotives. He said he believed it was due to faulty equipment.

This condition, the Commissioner said, has been reported to the State Department of Public Utilities and as a result inspectors of the department have been ordered to inspect railroad equipment.

The Commissioner also warned that fires may have been set by "firebugs" and did not discount the possibility that saboteurs may have had a hand in the business.

Under a State law adopted in 1941, towns are required to patrol their forests to guard against fires started by "fifth columnists" and others. Most towns are doing this, Commissioner Kenney said, and added that all communities should.

Forest Fires

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The forest service reported that a total of 3,624 fires occurred on State and private forest lands in Massachusetts last year, an increase of 1,286 over the number reported in 1940.

Federal funds allocated to Massachusetts for co-operative fire protection for the fiscal year 1942 amount to $35,428 the forest service said.

Railroads caused 148 fires, campers 48, smokers 1,037, debris burning 1,218, incendiary 555, miscellaneous 441, and unknown causes were 180, the service reported.

A total of 3,500,000 acres are classed as requiring protection in the state.

Some Bay State Bond Purchasing

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Treasury announced yesterday individual war savings bond quotas for every county in the United States in its drive to sell $600,000,000 in bonds during May.

The largest quota—$95,493,000—went to New York City, which embraces five counties, the smallest—$100 each—were assigned to Armstrong County, South Dakota, and Daggatt County, Utah.

The average county quota throughout the nation was $195,430.

Among individual county quotas announced for May by the Treasury are:

County Monthly Average May Sales Quota
July, 1941, through January, 1942
(At Issue Price)

Massachusetts—		
Barnstable	$80,417	112,700
Berkshire	503,560	687,300
Bristol	1,114,772	1,536,700
Dukes	6,559	9,800
Essex	1,288,461	1,780,000
Franklin	175,658	239,400
Hampden	1,516,157	2,049,400
Hampshire	263,145	351,000
Middlesex	2,213,912	3,057,400
Nantucket	14,232	20,200
Norfolk	961,115	1,303,200
Plymouth	507,125	695,200
Suffolk	10,529,354	13,928,700
Worcester	2,228,776	2,906,500
Total	21,403,243	28,770,500

Fast Bus Service Announced by El For Shipworkers

The first express bus service here for workers in a single war plant will begin speeding men to their jobs at the Fore River Ship Yard in Quincy, it was announced today by the Boston Elevated.

The service also is unique in that while it begins in the territory of the Elevated, it ends outside.

The start will be made at Orient Heights in East Boston, 14 miles from the big shipbuilding plant. Busses will leave Orient Heights at 6 p. m., 2 p. m., and 10 p. m., to catch the three shifts at the Yard, arriving at 6:45, 2:45, and 10:45. Return busses will make the same time. Tickets for 12 rides in the week will be sold for $3.

After stops at Day Square, Porter Street, at the tunnel entrance, and Haymarket Square, the busses will keep on without interruption.

Boston is fortunate to have busses enough to go around. Up at South Portland, Maine, where they have several ship yards, the "Black Maria" of the Police Department of Bath has been converted into a bus for defense workers.

An enterprising native bought the police wagon, and enlisted the workers he carries to guarantee tires. They have pledged themselves to pool the tires of their cars if needed for the ex-"Black Maria."

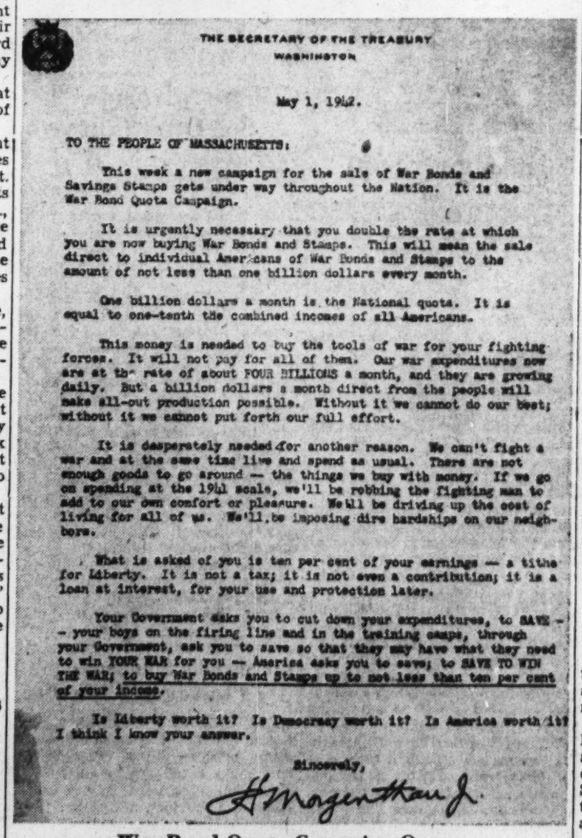
It now jostles 12 workmen to their jobs in place of its one time capacity of a dozen prisoners

Warmer Weather Drives Ice Out of Maine Lakes

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 1 (AP)—With the advent of warmer weather, the winter's ice began to make a fast exit today from Maine lakes and ponds.

Grand Lake in Washington County was the latest to become clear, Chief Warden W. Earle Bradbury said. He also reported that East and West Musquash Lakes in the northeastern part of the State also were free of ice.

The 12-mile-long Sebec Lake at Dover-Foxcroft opened Wednesday.


THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON
May 1, 1942.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS:
This week a new campaign for the sale of War Bonds and Savings Stamps gets under way throughout the Nation. It is the War Bond Quota Campaign.
It is urgently necessary that you double the rate at which you are now buying War Bonds and Stamps. This will mean the sale direct to individual Americans of War Bonds and Stamps to the amount of not less than one billion dollars every month.
One billion dollars a month is the National quota. It is equal to one-tenth the combined incomes of all Americans.
This money is needed to buy the tools of war for your fighting forces. It will not pay for all of them. Our war expenditures now are at the rate of about FOUR BILLIONS a month, and they are growing daily. But a billion dollars a month direct from the people will make all-out production possible. Without it we cannot do our best; without it we cannot put forth our full effort.
It is desperately needed for another reason. We can't fight a war and at the same time live and spend as usual. There are not enough goods to go around — the things we buy with money. If we go on spending at the 1941 scale, we'll be robbing the fighting man to add to our own comfort or pleasure. We'll be driving up the cost of living for all of us. We'll be imposing dire hardships on our neighbors.
What is asked of you is ten per cent of your earnings — a tithe for Liberty. It is not a tax; it is not even a contribution; it is a loan at interest, for your use and protection later.
Your Government asks you to cut down your expenditures, to SAVE — your boys on the firing line and in the training camps, through your Government, ask you to save so that they may have what they need to win YOUR WAR for you — America asks you to save; to SAVE TO WIN THE WAR; to buy War Bonds and Stamps up to not less than ten per cent of your income.
Is Liberty worth it? Is Democracy worth it? Is America worth it? I think I know your answer.
Sincerely,
H Morgenthau Jr.

War Bond Quota Campaign Opens

With this "broadside," Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury and America's No. 1 purseholder, today opened the new war-bond quota campaign—the newest drive for "tithes for liberty"—in Massachusetts. With $4,000,000,000 a month set as the national goal, the Secretary asked Bay Staters to join with the rest of New England and the nation in purchasing war bonds and stamps equivalent to one-tenth of their incomes.

Sawdust Buildings Built in Britain

Sawdust, chalk flour and cement, plus certain undisclosed ingredients, are being used as a composition material in the prefabrication of a type of residential units being erected in areas of the United Kingdom where housing facilities are urgently needed, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the United States Department of Commerce with headquarters in Boston.

The mixture is poured into a reinforced mold and the resulting panels or units are screwed together. It is claimed the material neither swells nor shrinks, is free from condensation defects, is fire resistant, embodies acoustic properties approximating those of lumber, and has a high strength in relation to its relatively light weight.

Lilian Whiting

Miss Lilian Whiting, Boston author, who passed on yesterday, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, was a native of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and a direct descendant of Cotton Mather, noted New England writer and preacher. She was a member of the Boston Authors Club, the Society of Authors of London, the Browning Club of New York and the Ruskin Club of Boston.

Among her best known books are "The World Beautiful," "Boston Days," "The Golden Road," "The Lure of London," and "They Who Understand." She began her literary career as editor of a country newspaper in Illinois, while her father was rising to the rank of State Senator.

Worcester Polytechnic Graduates 121

WORCESTER, Mass., May 1 (AP)—Technology will win the war for the United Nations and may do the major part in maintaining the peace, Dr. George H. Blakeslee, authority on American foreign policy, today told 121 young engineers who received bachelor of science degrees at Worcester Polytechnic Institute's 72nd commencement.

He received the only honorary doctorate of engineering. Fourteen of the graduates have been commissioned ensigns in the United States Navai Reserve and will go on active duty. The graduation was advanced six weeks so seniors could join the war effort. Five candidates will receive master of science degrees at a later date.

Dartmouth Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 1 — All 32 of the Dartmouth College students who received advanced degrees at the joint graduation exercises of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering and Tuck School of Business Administration yesterday are planning to enter immediately the Naval Reserve or war industries. Twenty-six of the group have been accepted for the engineering, supply, ordnance, and Aviation Volunteer Specialist branches of the Naval Reserve.

Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, conferred the Civil Engineer's degree upon eight men, the degree of Master of Commercial Science upon 22 Tuck School men, and the Master's degree in Engineering and Business Administration upon two men who were the first to enroll in the new combined business - engineering course. Tuck School degrees were also conferred in absentia upon seven men who left earlier in the year for military service.

Wakefield Item Three Cents

The Wakefield (Mass.) Daily Item today joined the growing list of Massachusetts and other New England daily newspapers advancing the retail price per copy and announced that as of Monday, May 4, the single copy price goes from two to three cents. Salem, Newburyport, and Beverly announced similar advances this week.

The Wakefield Item is the first daily in the metropolitan area other than Boston papers to join the three-cent list.

Basis Sought For Helping Small Firms

Three leaders in the growing national campaign to find a common denominator for the problems of the disappearing smaller businessman today met in Boston to discuss, among other things, proposals for:

1. Setting up a special governmental agency for the men with small businesses, to be known as the Office of Small Business Problems, with wide activities to co-ordinate the work of Army, Navy, OPA, and other units engaged in administering contracts.
2. Limiting big industry to a certain production goal, thereby forcing distribution of contracts among the little industries.
3. Methods, short of force, to get big industry to sublet contracts.
4. Mass bidding on contracts by groups of small businessmen.

The men were:

Guy Holcomb, chief of the small business section of the Department of Justice antitrust division. Mr. Holcomb's unit, during the less than a year it has been operating, has solved more than 1,000 problems for the smaller businessman, saving the nation millions of dollars in low bids and maintenance of competition, and providing employment.

Edmund J. Ford, assistant to Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, in Boston to conduct a grand jury investigation of the New England baking industry, and also local director of Mr. Holcomb's section.

Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, an active force federated from trade organizations throughout this area and numbering nearly 8,000 members.

Both Mr. Holcomb and Mr. Cooke supported formation of a separate agency to handle the administration problems which now hang heavy about the neck of the War Production Board. They both felt it should be a separate agency, apart even from the antitrust division, leaving the WPB free to devote its time entirely to seeing that production levels are maintained.

The three men met at a conference preceding a meeting of delegates of the organizations represented by Mr. Cooke, the first of a series of such meetings this week end leading to a climax in the address of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold Sunday evening before the New England Retail Grocers Association.

All three expressed confidence that the smaller businesses can be kept alive by war orders without reducing the speed and production standards of war needs. Part of this might be accomplished, they believed, by a more local award of contracts.

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Japanese Reported Massing For Coup on Pacific Front

Continued from Page 1

tacks on the Nazi-held territory, the Russians incessantly attacked on their front.

The first mention of tank action — indicating apparently that winter finally had left the Moscow Front—came with the Russian claim that they had destroyed 168 Axis tanks around Kalinin and that German forces on the Leningrad Front in April had lost more than 58,000 officers and men killed and wounded. In any case, there appears to be no doubt that the Russians are persisting in their determination to keep their enemy fully occupied in meeting their attacks.

Coming Attack?

Reports of a concentration of Japanese warships and troop transports among the Marshall Islands in the South Central Pacific gave rise to speculation in informed quarters today that a major thrust against the American supply line to Australia was imminent.

The Island of Jaluit, center of the area in which the Japanese apparently are concentrating, is but 1,500 miles north of New Caledonia, where American troops landed recently to join forces with the Free French. An equal distance to the southeast lies American Samoa, and 2,100 miles to the northeast is Hawaii.

Because of this strategic location, experts said, the Japanese would be able to move in any of three main directions or they could try a series of feints in an effort to test American strength and then strike with full force wherever conditions appeared most favorable.

First indications of what seems to be the latest development of Japanese strategy were given in dispatches from Australia recently saying that the enemy was gathering ships and men in the mandated islands area. These reports were linked here with the disappearance of powerful Japanese naval units from the Bay of Bengal, off India, about a week ago.

Informed quarters suggested that those units, having carried out a purely raiding and reconnaissance mission against the British there, had been withdrawn eastward in preparation for an attempt to sever the vital sea route between Australia and the United States.

American Raids

United States planes carried out a night raid on Japanese-occupied Rangoon, in Burma, on the night of April 29, damaging the dock area, it was announced today.

The latest raid was the third on Rangoon by American planes based in India and commanded by Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton. In attacks reported on April 6 and April 18, heavy American bombers blasted Japanese supply bases in Rangoon and set huge fires.

Even earlier, on April 4, United States planes began their offensive action in the Bay of Bengal area by raiding Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, where one Japanese cruiser and one troopship were set on fire and two other ships probably damaged.

Burma Front

British troops guarding the right flank of the Allied line in Burma have been forced to withdraw 80 miles to a triangle marked by Mandalay, Kyaukse, and Myingyan by the Japanese penetration to Lashio, a military commentator disclosed today.

Kyaukst is less than 30 miles south of Mondalay; Myingyan is 50 miles west of Kyaukse on the Irrawaddy River.

The main bulk of the British forces in this area, it was stated, is protecting the approaches to Mandalay from the northeast and the overland road to India.

However, there are also considerable British forces across the Irrawaddy River around Pakokku, the commentator said. This is about 20 miles west of the westernmost point of the Mandalay Myingyan-Kyaukse triangle on the east side of the river.

A British armored brigade, including the Seventh Hussars, still is in action in Burma, this source reported.

The commentator asserted there had been no pressure on the British sector of the front necessitating the withdrawal to the new defense triangle.

Rather, he said, there was a danger that the Japanese, who have been inactive there for the past week, might launch a drive up the west bank of the Irrawaddy in an effort to get between the British and routes to India.

The great Japanese penetration to Lashio is at the other Allied flank, 130 miles northeast of Mandaly.

Two Allied Fronts:

A communiqué, however, said Japanese patrols had penetrated into the Monywa area, 40 miles north of Myingyan and 55 miles due west of Mandalay, but "were being successfully dealt with."

Two isolated Allied fronts had by necessity been formed and the chief hope remaining in Allied quarters was that a reunion might be later effected by British counterattacks from the northwest and Chinese counterattacks from the northeast.

The British held some hope for material reinforcements when the new Indo-China routes are completed; the Chinese still had the use of part of the Burma Road northeast of Lashio to the Chinese frontier.

Far below the main battle area about Lashio, a small Chinese force was attacking to the east from the region of Taunggyi against the enemy's rear communications but it was pointed out by a Chinese spokesman that so fluid was the situation and so powerful were the enemy forces that this thrust could not be depended upon to make any material change.

Another Chinese force was engaging rearward Japanese forces about Pyawbwe, 85 miles south of Mandalay.

Resort to Freight Planes:

The possibility that all Burma may be lost, however, is clearly recognized and plans are being laid accordingly.

At present, the Americans here have taken on the bulk of the work of ferrying supplies to China and the Burma Front because they have the big freight planes necessary.

The number of planes now on the job—and the number to be added in coming months—is a closely guarded military secret.

The British, meanwhile, have been working under great difficulties on the road from India to China. Already supplies are beginning to get through by pack animals and light truck—a journey of approximately 400 miles over some of the world's most rugged mountains.

The work of the American Transport service is being ably supplemented by the "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Corps, who already have scored many victories over the Japanese in Burma.

New Delhi, India, as well as many Indian port towns, is liberally sprinkled with the uniforms of American soldiers, ranging from privates to generals.

Among the important figures here is Brig. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, head of the special mission to the Middle East who is organizing supply routes not only to India but on into China.

American dock management technique is being adopted by both British and Indians to facilitate ship unloadings.

Australia

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Allied land commander under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, warned today of the Japanese menace to Allied Outposts but declared the Allies were building up their forces as the Japanese reinforce their positions in the islands above Australia.

Speaking in his first press conference since his appointment as Commander of the Land Forces in the Southwest Pacific, General Blamey reported signs of increased Japanese activity which he said might indicate the foe is preparing for an attempt to seize Allied outposts or cut the supply line from the United States.

He explained that Darwin, Northern Australia, and Port Moresby, New Guinea, were the areas menaced.

"Increased enemy activity," he went on, "means he has some further plan. I am not going to forecast it. . . .

"Seizure of either Darwin or Port Moresby would not be vital to either side at the moment but it would be strategically important to either side to hold these places as a jumping-off point."

General Blamey said Allied strength in Australia very soon would be "built up to such an extent that it will take a very big expedition to make any impression on this continent."

"Whatever the Japanese plan affecting the Australian area may be," he declared, "it would involve inevitably stretching and straining their communications."

General Blamey said Japan's "immediate hope" in the Asiatic theater was to complete the encirclement of China but added that "it is not yet clear whether completion of this objective would leave the Japanese free to move in other directions."

"Our land forces," he asserted, "are determined to carry the war to the enemy's territory as soon as possible, but not until we are ready and convinced of our capacity to carry it out successfully.

Decries Second Front:

"Advocacy of a second front is wrongly based at present. Allied leaders are determined to establish such a front when we are certain it will not be wasted and that we will be able to make a good job of it."

The support Australia has been getting from the United States is far from "token backing," General Blamey declared.

"We are getting a lot of men," he said, "and all our forces are working together in complete unity of spirit from the High Command to the troops."

While he expressed hope that a great many American officers would be given operational commands in the Allied land forces, General Blamey said he was not in favor of indiscriminate "scrambling" of American and Australian personnel.

Generally speaking, he explained, American troops would work under American commanders and battalions or regimental units would be kept intact.

Meanwhile, thirty Japanese warplanes lined up on an airdrome at Lae on the northeast coast of New Guinea were attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire on Thursday by Allied air raiders, it was announced officially.

Three other Japanese planes—all fighters—which attempted to intercept a simultaneous assault on Salamaua, 20 miles to the south, were shot down by Allied bombers which went on to unload explosives on ground installations, a communiqué from General MacArthur's headquarters said.

The communiqué reported that eight Japanese bombers had raided Horn Island off Cape York at the northeast tip of Australia, but said they did little damage.

Another Japanese formation made a light raid on Tulagi in the Solomon Islands "without effect," headquarters said.

Russian Front

While Joseph Stalin was pledging the Soviet people victory this year in a May Day order of the day, significant news reached Kuibyshev from the fighting fronts.

Dispatches said the Germans were now attacking with armored units. This means the slush and mud that has bogged the long battleline for weeks is at last beginning to dry out and that the awaited climactic drive by the Nazis might be at hand.

Meanwhile, London and Moscow heard reports of new Soviet successes.

Nazi lines were under heavy pressure in four key sectors—around Staraya Russa, 130 miles south of Leningrad; near Smolensk, some 200 miles west of Moscow; at Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow, and at Kursk, 80 miles below Orel.

The Moscow Radio told of a great tank battle on the Kalinin Front in which 168 Axis tanks were destroyed and more than 14,000 officers and men annihilated.

Soviet dispatches were silent regarding the major offensive operation reported April 30 as taking place in the Orel sector.

Extensive guerrilla activities in the Crimea were said to have cost the Germans and Rumanians 800 fatalities. Partisans in the Crimea, incidentally, are now so well organized, it was said that they are publishing a newspaper, "The Crimean Guerrilla."

Hitler's field headquarters had little to say on operations, except that tank-led Soviet attacks had been beaten off and that "local offensive operations straightened our lines."

A German radio report heard in London quoted the High Command as saying that "a Soviet force has reached the main German lines" north of the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea.

Soviet Leaders Map Spring Strategy

Associated Press

End of Winter Brings New Battle Plans

Marshal S. K. Timoshenko (left), Russian general who stalled the German war machine, discusses Red strategy with his aides at headquarters on the Southern Front. With Marshal Timoshenko are N. S. Khrushchev of the Military Council and Col. Gen. Y. T. Cherevichenko. Picture radioed from Moscow.

Japan to Exchange U.S.-British Consuls

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, May 1

American and British Consul-Generals in Japanese-controlled Manchukuo will leave Harbin, capital of that area, about May 10 en route to Tokyo and a neutral port, where they will be exchanged for interned Japanese officials, the Manchukuo radio said today.

The radiocast, recorded by CBS, added that Dutch Consul Van den Hoven already was en route from Harbin to Tokyo and eventual freedom through exchange.

Raids in West

Royal Air Force offensive operations tapered off to armed reconnaissance flights overnight after eight straight nights of smashing blows at Nazi bases and supply centers, but the British destroyed a total of 11 German bombers over England and France, authorities said today.

Three Nazi planes were shot down over their French bases, and eight were shot down in scattered attacks along the northeast coast and in eastern England, the British Government announced. Ratio of destruction of these raiders far exceeded the goal of 10 per cent set by defending gun and plane crews.

A DNB dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio said the Coal-exporting city of Sunderland, on the Wear River 261 miles north of London, was raided heavily.

Britons implied that interruption of the aerial offensive against Germany was due to a return of bad weather.

The eight-night campaign began with bombing of the Rhineland, ended with a shower of high explosives and incendiaries which left the former Goodrich rubber factory and the Gnôme-Rhône aircraft engine works near Paris damaged and aflame.

Sandwiched between were mass raids for four nights in a row upon Rostock, German submarine and aircraft center and a base for supply of forces striking against Russia's Northern Front; two attacks upon the Nazi warship nest at Trondheim, Norway; and blows at Kiel and Cologne.

Jobless Decrease Shown by Report

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A decrease in the number of workers being laid off by curtailment of consumer-goods manufacture and plant change-overs to war production was indicated today in the monthly report of Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt on unemployment insurance payments.

March unemployment benefits amounted to $43,000,000, or 8 per cent more than February, but Mr. McNutt said both initial and waiting-period claims resulting from recent lay-offs dropped for the second successive month.

Initial claims were 4 per cent below February and waiting-period claims, 26 per cent down. On the other hand claims signifying completed weeks of unemployment, for which benefits are paid, increased slightly.

Michigan paid $19,000,000 in benefits during the first 1942 quarter, almost $3,000,000 more than the outlay for all of 1941. During March the Michigan payments exceeded those of any other state and were 25 per cent more than payments in February.

Gillette Advocates Sea Otter Convoys

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Quick production of scores of sea otter type warships to convoy Atlantic Coast merchant vessels was advocated by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa as the best immediate answer to Axis submarine warfare.

Senator Gillette is chairman of a naval affairs subcommittee that recently reported the Sea Otter II—a low-silhouette vessel propelled by gasoline engines and adaptable to assembly line production—had not been given "sympathetic" trials. He said he and other members believed vessels of this type might be converted into corvettes which could guard the tankers bringing oil to East Coast states.

Pointing to the success of the convoy system in transporting military equipment and supplies to Great Britain and Russia, the Iowa Senator said it was reasonable to assume that similar protection would reduce or nullify the submarine menace to coastal shipping.

Cleveland's Smokeout Test Judged Effective

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1 (AP)—A test "smokeout" was so effective that predetermined downtown landmarks could not be identified by aerial observers flying from 2,500 to 7,500 feet, a Civilian Defense Committee reported.

Because this was the "first large-scale effort in a metropolitan region," the U. S. Army Air Corps sent an observation plane here from Detroit to join several others carrying observers from the U. S. Engineers Office, Coast Guard, the Smoke Commissioner's Office and the Defense Committee.

Stalin Says Liberation, Not Subjugation, Is Aim

Continued from Page 1

"Among the German people recognition of the inevitability of Germany's defeat is growing.

"For the German people it becomes clearer and clearer that the only way out of this situation is the liberation of Germany from the adventurous clique of Hitler and Göring."

Orders to Red Army

Premier Stalin declared the only thing now lacking to insure the defeat of the Nazis was the ability of the Red Army men to utilize fully the first class technique which the Fatherland was putting at their disposal against the enemy.

Then he ordered fighting branches of the Red Army to master their weapons to perfection; told Army Commanders to become masters in leading their armies to make 1942 the year of the final defeat of the German Fascists; and instructed men and women guerrillas to wipe out the staff and equipment of the enemy in the rear and "to spare no bullets against the invaders of our Fatherland."

Mr. Stalin told the Soviet Union that the United States and Britain occupy first place among the freedom-loving countries helping Russia against the invaders and said that the Russians are connected with those two Allies "by ties of friendships and unity."

He gave no details of American and British aid, but said it was reaching the Red Armies in an increasing flow.

After more than 10 months of war, he said, Russia has become considerably stronger, the Red Army has become more organized and more powerful than it was at the beginning of the conflict, and has "passed from the defense to a successful advance against the enemy troops."

Failure of Hitlerism

"Hitlerite Imperialism has occupied wide territories in Europe," Stalin declared. "But it has not broken the will to resistance of European peoples.

"The struggle of enslaved peoples against the regime of the German Fascist robbers has begun to take on a general character in all occupied countries . . . murders of German soldiers and officers have become a general feature."

Speaking of the winter war, when the Red Army struck unceasingly against the Germans, Mr. Stalin said that the calculations of the invader to rest during the winter and strengthen his defense lines "has suffered a fiasco."

"In the course of their advance," he said, "the Red Army has destroyed a huge quantity of enemy man power and equipment, captured from the enemy a considerable amount of military equipment, and forced them to expand their reserves taken from the deep rear before their time."

In the order of the day, Premier Stalin greeted "comrades, Red Army and Navy men, commanders and political instructors, men and women guerrilla fighters, men and women workers, men and women peasants, people of the intellectual professions, brothers and sisters on the other side of the front in the rear of the German Fascist armies temporarily under the yoke of the German invaders."

Praises Role of Workers

Mr. Stalin said that the war has affected all aspects of Russia's life and that the working people of the country "in consideration of the conditions of war have refused to take their holiday rest in order to give this day over to energetic work for the defense of our Fatherland.

"Living in close unity with the men of our front, they have turned the holiday of the First of May into a day of labor and struggle in order to give maximum aid to the front and give it more rifles, machineguns, guns, mortars, tanks, planes, military supplies, meat, fish, and vegetables.

"This means that the front and rear form a united and inseparable military front in our country that is ready to overcome all difficulties in the war to victory over the enemy."

The Russian Premier-Defense Commissar charged that Hitler, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Heinrich Himmler and other rulers of present-day Germany "are watchdogs of the German bankers, placing the interests of the latter above all other interests."

"The German Army," he added, "in the hands of these masters is a blind weapon called upon to spill their own and other people's blood and cripple themselves and others not for the sake of the interests of Germany but for the enrichment of German bankers and plutocrats."

He called the German Army an "army of medieval darkness, called upon to destroy European culture in order to institute the slave-driver culture of German bankers and barons."

The Premier listed three separate counts on which he said the experience of war had exposed the "face of our enemy" to the world.

He declared that the German Fascists are said to be "Nationalists who are defending the integrity and independence of Germany from attacks of other countries.

"This of course is a lie . . . In actual fact the German Fascists are not Nationalists but Imperialists who seized other countries and sucked their blood out of them in order to enrich German bankers and plutocrats."

"It is said," he declared in turning to the second count, "that the German Fascists are Socialists who are trying to defend the interests of the working people and peasants against the plutocrats.

"This of course is a lie . . . In actual fact the German Fascists are reactionaries and slavedrivers and the German Army of serfs is spilling their blood for the enrichment of German barons and for restoration of the power of landlords."

On the third count, he said:

"It is said that the German Fascists are bearers of European culture leading the struggle for spreading this culture into other countries.

"This of course is a lie . . . in actual fact the German Fascists are enemies of European culture."

Slav Congress Sees Era of Solidarity

By the Overseas News Agency

Detroit, May 1

An epoch of solidarity between Poles, Russians, Czechs, Slovaks, Yugoslavs, and Ukrainians was forecast by delegates to the recently concluded two-day American Slav Congress here.

Their platform, adopted by 2,000 delegates from the United States and Canada, laid primary emphasis on comating Axis propaganda and sabotage.

Ex-Danzig Senator: Germans Weakening

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Herman Rauschning, who presided over the Senate of the Free City of Danzig from 1933 to 1935, took out his first United States citizenship papers yesterday and observed that "this is a very decisive and favorable moment for me."

Dr. Rauschning, who left Danzig in the fall of 1936 after Nazi elements gained control of the parliament, said he believed the situation within Germany was serious.

"Germany is not only suffering from a lack of raw material, but from a weakening of morale," he said. "The German people, especially the women, cannot endure constant bombing attacks with the fortitude of the British. I know by experience that the Germans are lacking in morale because they do not know for what they are fighting."

Dr. Rauschning arrived here from London last October. His wife and children preceded him by a year.

Easter Services Held on Corregidor

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Soldiers, nurses, and others on oft-bombed Corregidor, where United States forces are making an epic stand against the Japanese, attended impressive Easter religious services despite their plight, the War Department revealed today.

And, as a climax to the services, Simon McCloud, soldier son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McCloud of Leesville, La., stepped forward in his duty-begrimed uniform, and with a week's growth of beard on his face, to be baptized.

The Methodist ritual was used for the services.

The night before Easter, McCloud called on the Chaplain, Perry O. Wilcox, Elmira, N. Y., and said, "I want to be baptized—I have neglected it long enough."

Radio Mundial Quits; Had One Customer

LONDON, May 1 (AP) — The World's Press News, British newspapermen's magazine, reported today that the Nazi-sponsored Radio Mundial news agency, which set up offices recently in Lisbon and other European Capitals, had gone out of business through lack of paying clients.

The Lisbon office was opened by Manfred Zapp, former head of the German Transocean Agency, after he was deported from the United States last summer along with other Axis diplomats and propagandists.

Herr Zapp apparently had planned to use Radio Mundial to spread Nazi propaganda where Transocean was barred. World Press News said, however, that a publication in Sofia was the only client Radio Mundial was able to sign up.

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"Pretty soon I can shop by myself!"
As your small daughter learns what foods to buy, help her to learn also where to buy wisely and economically. A valuable shopping guide may be found in the advertisements that appear regularly in The Christian Science Monitor.

Government Candidates Lead in Japan

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, May 1 (AP)—Incomplete returns from Japan's general election Thursday—its first in five years—showed a strong trend for 80 per cent of the candidates backed by the Government-sponsored League of Support of the Throne "as desirable members of the House of Representatives" in prosecuting the war, Domei said today.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo and members of his Cabinet campaigned actively for candidates backing the Pacific war policy.

Among victors in the race for the 466 seats in the House, the Lower Chamber of the Imperial Diet, was Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome and Foreign Office adviser, who had League support.

Domei said Mr. Shiratori won with 13,063 votes from the Third District of Chiba Prefecture. (The dispatch did not name his opponent or announce the adverse vote.)

A record total of 1,079 candidates was in the field. About 15,000,000 men were eligible to vote.

Vote Delayed Year

Wide World-Associated Press

The Japanese election should have been held last year, when the constitutional four-year term of the House elected April 30, 1937, expired. But at that time the Army-controlled Cabinet still had its war program to carry through.

It was determined to avoid any risk that the voters would turn an election into an embarrassing anti-militarist demonstration, as they did in 1937, and the voting was postponed until a more propitious time.

Now the whole nation is committed to war, and any antiwar sentiment apparently has been driven underground.

The Japanese Government, however, did not rely altogether on spontaneous public enthusiasm for the war; it organized new political and electioneering machinery and carried on for weeks a vigorous campaign through this organization, the League for Support of the Throne (sometimes translated as Imperial Rule Assistance Association), which the military obviously hope to make the Nazi or Fascist Party of Japan.

Strangely enough, there was an opposition. The Tokyo Radio records that although the League for Support of the Throne—whose very name is calculated to put any opposition in a bad light—sponsored a candidate for each of the 466 seats, the total of candidates exceeded 1,000, of whom more than 500 obviously lack the Government stamp of approval.

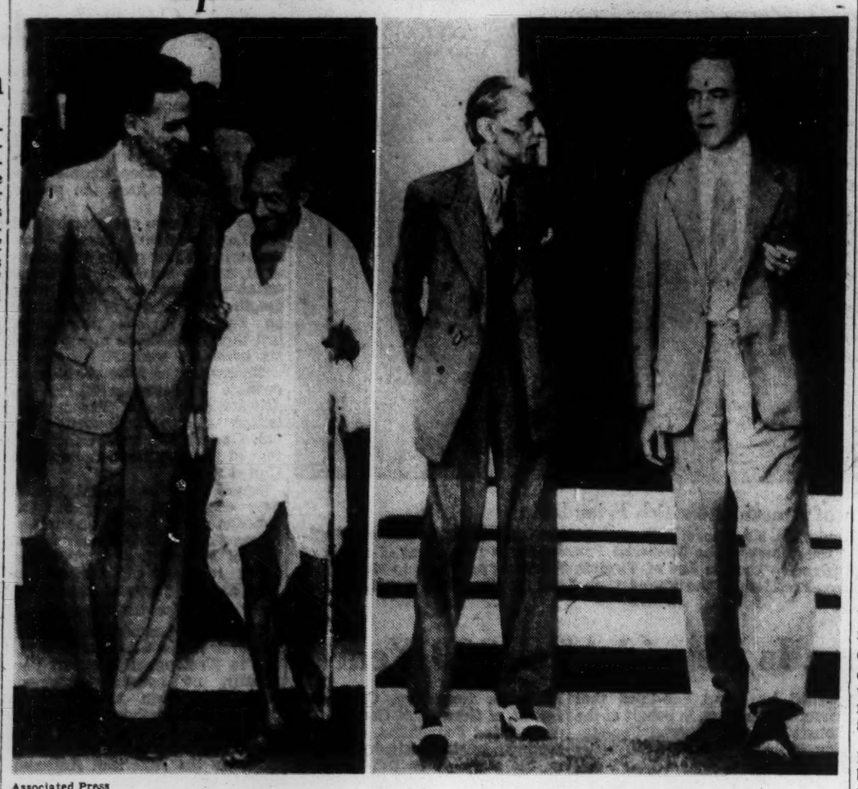
The radio gave no hint of the identity of the "nonofficial quarters" who had the temerity to challenge the League. The picture of an active opposition may be just window-dressing, to convince the Japanese themselves that they retain a measure of political freedom, or to spread the impression abroad that Japan, although engaged in a win-or-lose-all war, is strong enough to afford the luxury of a political opposition and a free election.

The election was for members of the Lower House only of the two-chamber Imperial Diet.

The Constitution, put into effect in 1890, gave Japan a parliamentary system which was a compromise between those of Britain and Prussia. There is an Upper Chamber, the House of Peers, filled partly by the hereditary nobility, partly by Imperial appointees, and partly by elected representatives of special interests.

The Government is responsible to the Throne, not Parliament, and the powers of the Throne, now wielded by the military, can nullify any parliamentary opposition. The elected Chamber theoretically has the power to approve or reject budgets, but not for a generation has it dared to withhold the funds demanded.

Episodes in Mission to India



Associated Press

Cripps and Gandhi

The British Lord Privy Seal, who was sent to New Delhi to attempt a settlement with leaders of India which would bring full co-operation in the Allied war effort, is all smiles as he talks with Mohandas K. Gandhi. At the right Sir Stafford is seen in deep conversation with the head of the All-India Moslem League, Mohamad Ali Jinnah, who demands partition in any accepted accord.

Jinnah and Cripps

Moslems Insist on Partition In Any Agreement on India

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, May 1—There are two ways in which to solve the deadlock in India, which has followed the failure of the Cripps mission, according to Mohamad Ali Jinnah, head of the All-India Moslem League.

In a special interview, Mr. Jinnah said:

"The Moslem League has repeatedly made offers to Britain to help—either singly or in co-operation with other parties—in the defense of India and in prosecution of the war.

"This is on condition that the arrangements are within the framework of the present Constitution and that there are no interim changes which would militate against the Moslem demand for a separate state—Pakistan—under the guise of meeting a national demand for a National Government.

"There is, however, another possible alternative," he indicated. "If interim arrangements were suggested involving substantial changes in the present Constitution, the attitude of the Moslem League would depend on one consideration — acceptance of the Pakistan scheme by the Hindus

Room for Adjustments

"If the British Government would make an unequivocal declaration conceding the Pakistan demand and the right of the Moslems to genuine self-determination, we would be willing to make any adjustments in the interim period in as reasonable a manner as possible that would further the defenses of India and prosecution of the war."

Proposals made for India by the Cripps mission were not acceptable to the Moslems, he said, because, while the Moslems appreciated Britain's recognition of the principle of partition, the actual procedure prescribed nullified the principle.

Demands of the National Congress Party for the duration of the war would give that Hindu body, all the power, he contended.

Different Bases Taken

"The trouble is," he said, "that the three main parties to the controversy, the British, Hindus, and Moslems, start from a fundamentally different basis. Hindu India starts on the basis of a transfer of power by Britain to majority rule, which means a Hindu Raj, which would enable the Congress Party in the name of democracy to seize all powers in their hands.

"If such a calamity overtook us, within a few weeks there would be bloodshed and chaos, because the 100,000,000 Moslems, instead of being under British domination would be transferred to Hindu domination.

"Moslems have the deepest objection to any single system of government for India, for being only 25 per cent of the population in the whole subcontinent would place them at the mercy of the Hindu majority.

"The Moslem League, the only representative and authoritative Moslem body, has decided that our homelands in the northeast where they are in a majority of nearly 70 per cent, should be constituted separate into independent states.

"There the Mohammedans can live their own way according to their own laws, culture, economic practices, and social customs.

"Moslem India starts from a basis of partition.

"The British start from the basis that, however complex India's constitutional problem, the main anxiety in this juncture in the face of grave danger is how to secure the fullest co-operation of all concerned in the prosecution of the war.

"In view of these basic difficulties, unless the Hindu Congress and the Moslem League come to an agreement which Britain would be prepared to implement, a solution baffles the best brains."

Indian Resignation

ALLAHABAD, India, April 30 (AP) — Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, former President of the All-India Congress Party, resigned today from the party's working committee to emphasize his demand for unity with the Moslem League in the interests of India.

Some observers regarded his move as an effort to give himself a free hand in a debate expected to arise in the current session of the party committee over a resolution which he introduced calling for Hindu-Moslem co-operation.

Some leaders of the party said Rajagopalachariar's resignation was virtually automatic when he decided to put up a fight on a principle strongly opposed by most other leaders.

The President of the party, Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, declared, meanwhile, that whatever India's internal problems, she would fight to the en dagainst aggression.

Hoisting the party's flag at a committee meeting, Azad said "some aggressor nations have designs to fly their flags on our soil but we will prevent that, even at the cost of our lives."

He said the party's executive body would make public soon resolutions about the war and what the people of India should do.

Army Discourages Iceland Marriages

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, April 29. Delayed. (AP)—Both the United States Army and the Iceland Government are trying to discourage marriages between soldiers and "Stulkas"—the native girls.

The Army has not actually forbidden such unions but has expressed disapproval. The Government, it was learned authoritatively, has set up requirements few soldiers will be able to meet.

Three United States sailors but no soldiers have taken Stulkas for brides. Many British soldiers also married here.

Canadian Papers Granted Exceptions

TORONTO, May 1 (AP)—Canadian publishers have been excepted from Dominion Government restrictions regarding deliveries and wartime prices, Trade Board authorities said.

Two Toronto evening papers have voluntarily pooled nearly all truck deliveries, thus saving an estimated 1,000,000 truck miles a year. Other Canadian newspapers are working out similar plans to save gasoline and rubber.

Communist Speaker Barred by Canada

OTTAWA, May 1 (AP)—William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party in the United States, who was scheduled to address a mass meeting in Toronto today, will not be admitted to Canada.

"Mr. Foster is not eligible to enter Canada," an Immigration Department spokesman said. No explanation of the ruling was given.

Railways Call for Men

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP) — The nation's railroads must hire 320,000 men in the remaining eight months of 1942 to meet expanding freight activity, replace drafted men and normal employee turnover, and work vacation schedules, the Defense Transportation Director, Joseph B. Eastman, reported yesterday.

U. S. Freighter Fired on Sub

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The gun crew of a small United States freighter in the Atlantic, the Navy reported yesterday, recently fired on and apparently damaged an Axis submarine maneuvering to attack the ship.

"Ship personnel felt the tremors of a heavy explosion and sighted a great upheaval of water, followed by a slick of heavy black oil on the surface," a Navy statement declared.

Only one shot was fired by the crew.

As the Navy related the encounter, the freighter was making its way cautiously down the Atlantic Coast when the skipper sighted a periscope about two miles distant. The gun crew was put on the alert and the Master, whose name was not given, changed the course of his vessel to put the submarine on his starboard quarter.

"Straining their eyes toward the horizon," the Navy said, "pointer and trainer (of the gun crew) tried to spot the marauder as they shifted their sights fore and aft. Reward for their vigil came shortly when a conning tower was sighted and they fired one shell which apparently damaged the raider—a hunter now transformed into the hunted."

The same freighter had earlier had a brush with some mysterious object which may have been a submarine, the Navy said. That came at night about two hours after the vessel had passed a partially submerged and burning tanker.

Eight Days

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP) — Twenty-five men from a torpedoed American freighter, whose sinking was announced yesterday by the Navy, lived eight days in an open boat on rations of two hard crackers and a cup of water a man each day, they disclosed on their arrival here.

Officers of the medium-sized ship, which had a crew of 38, said supplies were rationed carefully to make certain the food and water would last until rescue came. The boat was picked up by an American vessel on the eighth day.

Thirty-three survivors of a torpedoed Swedish steamer also arrived here.

Thirteen members of the crew of the American ship and six of the crew of the Swedish ship were reported missing.

25 Safe, 10 Missing

WILLEMSTAD, Curaco, May 1 (AP)—Two officers and eight men of a United States merchant ship sunk by a submarine early April 26 in waters near here are still missing, it was disclosed yesterday following the arrival of 25 survivors in this Dutch West Indies territory.

At Havana two armed United States tankers of medium size engaged two enemy U-boats in a running gunfight but were torpedoed and sunk five miles off the northeast coast of Cuba, it was reported in Cuban radiocasts.

They said the townsfolk of Gibara heard the explosions and saw the almost simultaneous sinkings. Boats were put out to pick up survivors, it was said.

Attitude Changes In Traffic Court

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Among the changes brought on by the war, says Judge John Gutnecht, is the attitude of the many fathers who come to his traffic court in behalf of their sons.

Before Pearl Harbor and tire rationing, Judge Gutnecht said fathers came to court to plead for leniency for their sons in speeding cases.

"But now," he added, "they come to tell me their tires are important these days and their sons should be taught a lesson by being deprived of driving privileges. The parents even ask for a strict observance of President Roosevelt's recommendation that a 40-mile-an hour speed limit be maintained."

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Australia Mobilizes All Its Man Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 1—Within the past week three authorities have warned Australians that is essential to throw into the war effort everything the country and people possess.

Some effects of this determination can be seen in industries touching the homes of the people. Not only is the Government saving man power by zoning food deliveries, but it is also limiting the types of goods which may be manufactured.

One district, formerly served by perhaps six bakers, is now allowed only one. Types of bread manufactured are expected to be reduced to four.

Thus there will be released for war needs many men at present engaged in competitive deliveries or manufacture of what the Government experts claim are nonessential types of food.

Deliveries Restricted

Similarly economists have advised the Government that there are one third too many butchers in Sydney, and it is forecast that the Government will enforce the reduction. Already butchers have eliminated deliveries except to customers more than a mile from their shops. Milkmen are also conforming to the Government zoning system.

Thus the housewife will no longer be free to choose her own baker, butcher, and milkman. She must deal with the baker, butcher, and milkman allocated to her by the Government zoning system.

At first the housewife has been vocal about this interference with the age-old right of choice, but she has quickly realized that it is one way of getting on with the war, and is therefore reconciled to the change.

Moreover, the cutting down of overhead has resulted in a reduction of the milk price by 2d. a gallon and falls are also expected for meat and bread.

Curb on Patent Medicines

Another field tackled by the Government is that of patent medicines. The Government has decided that the immense range of these commodities must shortly be reduced heavily—perhaps to 30 basic lines.

The plan is that formulas will be handed to druggists to make up in cheap packages under Government direction and supervision. As many patent medicines have depended in the past on the allure of the package it seems likely that sales will drop off as a result of the new plan—"and people will probably be all the better for it," a health authority admitted when discussing the proposal.

Whole Field Covered

What is taking place in food industries is typical of what is happening in all industries throughout Australia.

Wherever Government experts feel that man power will be better employed in war work than in industry in meeting ordinary civilian needs there is no hesitation in ordering the transfer.

War industries are constantly expanding, and as a result there has been built up vast industrial organizations.

Taxation is already such that maximum incomes available here today seldom exceed £5,000.

MacArthur's Requirements

By far the most impressive warning of what is required of Australia came in an announcement that General MacArthur has told the Federal Government the minimum requirements needed in front-line troops in preparation for the offensive he has been authorized to plan and undertake when the time is ripe.

What those requirements are remain a military secret, but is has been made clear that behind those soldiers the Commander in Chief requires as complete a war industry as it is possible for Australia to create.

As a result industrial leaders have been told that by mid-June another 60,000 workers must be transferred from nonessential industries to war industries.

Many Dislocations Seen

It is estimated that nearly 70 per cent of industrial concerns which have been functioning successfully for years are likely to disappear, wholly or partially, to meet the needs for basic war industries.

This involves an industrial revolution which in peacetime would be fought to the last ditch, but today Australia acknowledges that the orgy of spending on nonessential goods must be abandoned in an effort to bring stream-lined efficiency into the lopsided Australian economy if the war is to end in a victory for the Allies.

It is no longer possible to be tender about the rights of individuals.

Staggering as General MacArthur's demands may have appeared at the outset there is no doubt that he will get everything he asked for.

Rise in Luxury Goods

That there has been an orgy of spending which has forced up the production of nonessentials is shown by the fact that retail sales in the last quarter jumped 25 per cent and continue their upward trend.

This is partly accounted for by the fact that many, fearing future shortages, have bought ahead, but the even greater factor is believed to be the high earnings as a result of the Government's war expenditures.

The higher wages earned have created an unusual demand for luxury goods. This is now admitted to be a danger to the war effort as it has kept in nonessential production tradesmen who are urgently required for war industries.

Higher taxation and the switching of men from nonessential industries will provide the remedy and give General MacArthur the greater output of arms and munitions required for the defeat of Japan in the Southwest Pacific.

Co-ordination of Efforts

Experts are now tackling the problem of making the changeover without undue disruption and without harmful competition between four war-created groups—the man power authorities, the industrial co-ordination department, transport services, and allied works officers. That competition has not been helpful in the past.

Each has had authority to act and they often clashed in their needs. But there is now being evolved a co-ordinated policy which has greatly speeded the war effort in all its many departments.

Unfortunately it is a fact that there are skilled men doing unskilled work in the Army, and the Army needs a lot of convincing before it will release them.

But the discussions now going on between various authorities are producing greater harmony of outlook and it should not be long before the basic needs of all are established.

Free French Get Cuban Recognition For Five Areas

HAVANA, May 1 (AP) — Cuba granted de facto recognition April 29 to Free French control over five French territories and said its Government would deal with them exclusively through the Free French Government headquarters in London.

The five territories are the Pacific islands of the Tahiti Group, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia, and the territories of Equatorial Africa, and the Cameroons.

Cuba maintains official relations with the Vichy French Government, but a statement issued by Dr. José M. Cortina, Minister of State, said this Government has taken into consideration the "de facto situation in which certain French territories are under absolute jurisdiction of the National French Committee established in London, the representative of the Free French."

The Cuban Government is at war with Germany and Italy, having entered the conflict last Dec. 11.

Canada Restricts Heating Equipment

OTTAWA, May 1 (CP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board yesterday announced an order standardizing varieties of plumbing and heating equipment and estimated the ruling would release enough metal to make 250 infantry tanks.

The order limits manufacture of boilers, heaters and hot water tanks to a prescribed range of sizes and types. Lines in little demand and for which standard sizes can be substituted have been cancelled.

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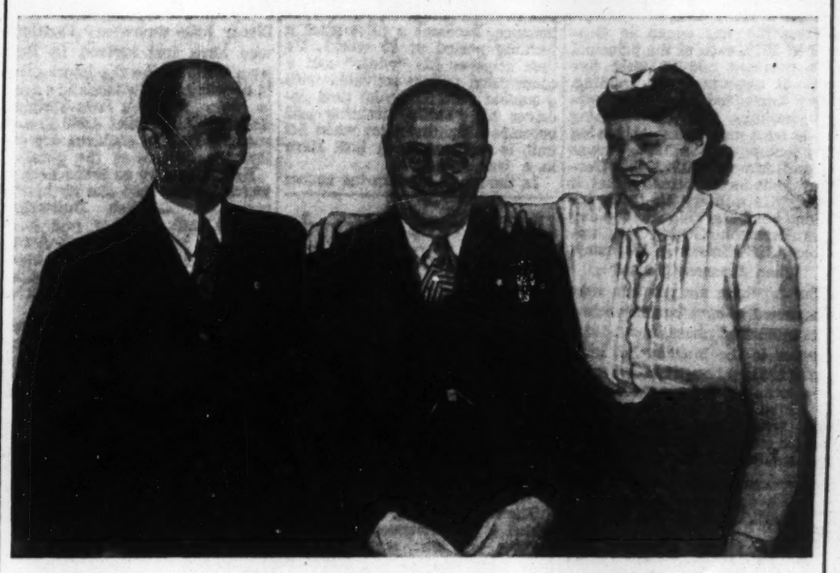
Three Generations of Richman Tailors



Frank Hengenius, Jr. . . . a second generation member of the Richman Family. He has been making Richman Brothers Clothes since 1924.

Frank Hengenius . . . father of Frank Jr., and grandfather of Alice Hengenius . . . first of the Hengenius line of Richman tailors.

Alice Hengenius . . . whose father and grandfather began making Richman Clothes before she was born, carries on the tradition.

Many of the old-timers are gone, but the spirit of the three generations of men and women who have made Richman Brothers Clothes for 63 years remains.

But for Father Time, there would be many more such family groups, for the grandsons and granddaughters of the first Richman tailors are proud and happy to carry on their family traditions.

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Howe Attests to Air Superiority

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 1 — The United Nations have achieved definite "superiority in air personnel," C. D. Howe, Canada's Minister of Munitions and Supply, has just disclosed in an interview here.

Mr. Howe, who as the former head of the Dominion's Department of Transport, exercised supervision of all aviation in Canada, placed the strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force at 120,000, saying that 25 squadrons of Canadian airmen are now overseas. In addition, many other Canadian airmen are serving as pilots, observers, navigators, and gunners with the Royal Air Force, he said.

What does this disclosure mean? "Personnel superiority" means that the air training programs of the United Nations—principally the programs being carried on in the United States and Canada—are turning out more airmen to man fighting units all over the world than are the Axis nations.

It also means that the United Nations can make pilot replacements faster and in greater ratio than the Axis air forces.

Training in United States

The United States, for instance, is training British, Chinese and Latin-American pilots in addition to its own. Canada, under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, is training British, Australian, New Zealand, and Straits Settlements pilots and British fliers from colonies in the Argentine, Hong Kong, British Guiana and Jamaica. In addition, Canada is permitting the training of pilots of the occupied nations of Norway, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

None of these training programs of the United Nations is more than three years old, and the intensified part of the programs is only one year old. Thus, one can begin to understand the magnitude of the job that has been performed in such a short time.

When the war began in September, 1939, each of the principal Axis partners had at least five years of announced air training. Italy's intensified program of aircraft building and pilot training was at least nine years old, having been inaugurated in 1930. It was not until March 13, 1935, that Germany announced formally that it possessed a military air force, including bombers. This was the day after Hermann Göring was appointed Air Minister of Germany.

When Japanese Started

The Japanese air program may be assumed to have been launched in its intensified phases about 1930, previous to the Manchurian incident of 1931, although heavy bombing attacks by the Japanese upon the Chinese did not begin until 1932, when the Sino-Japanese struggle spread from North China to Shanghai and the Chapei district was heavily bombarded from the air.

Thus, in a period short of three years the United Nations have reduced the great air lead of the Axis powers and have now surpassed them in both aircraft building and pilot training.

Reports of United Nations air successes in the Southwestern Pacific and Burma, especially the forays made by American long-range bombers, make it appear that the quality of democratic airmen has no superior in initiative, personal courage, and fighting ability.

The American Volunteer, or "Tiger," Squadron has demonstrated with particular success that one American airman is equal to 10 Japanese airmen.

Natural Aptitude

The quality of American airmen which has been shown in such a short period is highly signficant in view of the fact that Japanese airmen have had more than four years of actual combat to bring their air force into trim. It leads to the conclusion that Anglo-Saxons are a natural race of airmen. The average American airman, for instance, becomes a pilot after a training period of 30 weeks. He then receives his "wings" and a commission and is activated with a combat unit. The pilot then receives his "battle" training and becomes a fighting pilot when his unit is assigned as a task force in a war operation.

In the naval air arm the course of flying training takes a year. Naval pilot standards are slightly higher than the Army. The course of training, for instance, taken by cadets chosen for duty about aircraft carriers, precision flying of the highest sort, is particularly strenuous.

Complementary to the turning out of large numbers of pilots and other air personnel is the fact that America's aircraft production has more than matched this pace.

President's Disclosure

Disclosure by the President in his radiocast speech of April 28 that American "Flying Fortresses" will soon be joining the air battle in Europe indicates the growing aerial strength of the United Nations. Maintenance of air strength in such opposite quarters of the globe as Europe and Australia attests again to the speed which has been achieved in pilot training and aircraft building.

Here again this fact means that the American supply lines to Europe and Australia are well manned. This implies that there are sufficient airmen ferrying ships to more distant points. These airmen have adequate fields upon which to land. And these fields are staffed with a ground crew in the ratio of about eight men for every pilot.

Each unit in this widespread area has not only the problem of supply to keep in mind but also the defensive and offensive problems. Again this means that protective short-range aircraft are undoubtedly stationed at many points along the way and in the defensive areas themselves. Keeping the ratio of pilots to ground crew in the fore it may be fairly gleaned what an extensive establishment has been built up in order to achieve air equality.

Subterranean Manufacturing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Britain has been doing so successfully in establishing underground aviation factories that it now recommends the process to the United States. Chalk mines and quarries—some begun in Roman times—shelter new plants from the blitz.

Now "Aviation," a leading British technical publication, suggests that in America subterranean manufacturing might be considered in the rather extensive caverns, such as the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky and the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico.

U. S. Sergeant Freed In Irish Bus Slaying

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, May 1 (AP)—A court martial today acquitted Sergeant William V. Clipsham of Narbeth, Pa., of a manslaughter charge in the killing of an Irish bus driver, April 17.

Testimony was given that the driver, Albert Rodden, drove into a column of military vehicles escorting high United States officials and raced with Sergeant Clipsham's armored car.

The defense said a machine gun, which it demonstrated to be defective, was discharged accidentally when the car was jarred in trying to keep Mr. Rodden's bus out of the convoy. Three bullets struck Mr. Rodden.

The civil government waived jurisdiction in the case.

Churchill's Son Joins Commandos—In Training

CAIRO, Egypt, April 29, Delayed (AP) — Capt. Randolph Churchill, son of Britain's Prime Minister, has joined the Commandos.

Captain Churchill is at a Middle East camp undergoing the intensive training required of Commandos.

A Royal Gift Repaid—With Interest

Associated Press

Token of American-British Friendship

Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham of Louisville, Ky., recently presented a check for $1,600 to Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, in behalf of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation in repayment of a gift of $1,200 made by Queen Caroline of England to Thomas Lee of Virginia 200 years ago. Left to right, Mrs. Charles D. Lanier of Greenwich, Conn., President of the Foundation; Lord Halifax; Mrs. Bingham, and Lady Halifax.

Gift From Queen Is Repaid After 200 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — A two-century-old gift of English Queen Caroline, which was used to help build Stratford, sturdy home of the famous Lee family of Virginia, was repaid yesterday at the British Embassy here.

To Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, widow of the former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, presented the 300 pounds sterling (about $1,200), swelled by about one-third that amount as interest, in behalf of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, of which she is the Kentucky director. Mrs. Bingham is now national president of Bundles for Britain. Seventeen other directors of the Foundation were present.

The British Embassy will dispatch this $1,600 "Queen Caroline Fund" to Lady Astor, the Foundation's director for England, who personally will present it to Queen Elizabeth. With the fund will go a message to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, from Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, of Greenwich, Conn., president of the Foundation, commemorating a small but significant page in the story of British-American friendship.

It was in 1729 that Queen Caroline, reigning in England in the absence of her husband, King George II, made a queenly restitution to one of her colonists, Thomas Lee. As justice of the peace, serving the crown, Lee had imprisoned members of a band of criminals who, in revenge, burned Lee's home. The crown was petitioned in his behalf, and Queen Caroline sent him 300 pounds to help finance the building of a new home, Stratford Hall in Westmoreland County, Virginia, which stands to this day as then built. Robert E. Lee, hero of the South, was born there, as were the famous Lees of the Revolutionary War, and it has thus become one of this country's most revered patriotic shrines, preserved by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation.

Remembering the story of Queen Caroline's connection with the building of Stratford, Mrs. Bingham, when she was in England as wife of the Ambassador, purchased a fine, full-length portrait of Queen Caroline which she brought to America and presented to Stratford Hall.

Last spring, when Virginia gardens were shown throughout the annual Garden Week as benefits for Bundles for Britain, the board of directors of Stratford voted to make a further gesture of friendship for the British people, so gallantly defending their homeland, by returning the long-ago gift of Queen Caroline which first made possible the Lee Foundation's historic holdings. A box labelled "Queen Caroline Fund" was set up beside her portrait, and passing tourists from all over America added their bit to the good will gesture.

Swiss Aid for War Children an Epic in Charity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 1 Eighty little war-weary Parisians, who have just arrived in Bern from Geneva, are the latest group to benefit from Switzerland's drive to help Europe's war-victimed children. At present 4,000 French and 550 Belgian children are enjoying privileges of the plan.

Estimates vary as to the limit to which Switzerland can go in this campaign. Gottlieb Duttweiler, Switzerland's number one businessman, nicknamed "the American," has called for 200,000 every three months, a number which would cost 50,000,000 francs to take care of.

To show that he meant business he launched a wartime loan from members of his co-operative chain stores and within a week collected 2,000,000 francs for the children.

Heavy Load on Transport

However there are other difficulties. A group of Belgians were to come to Switzerland and a group to return to Belgium. In the last half hour before departure of the Swiss group, news came that the trip was impossible due to the overloaded transportation facilities.

A group of Serb children were ready in Belgrade when the trip was called off 10 minutes before departure for similar reasons.

Negotiations with the occupying powers take a long time, and furthermore Switzerland's food reserves are shrinking due to the double blockade.

Those who do manage to reach Switzerland fare very well after the initial pangs of uprooting are overcome. A recent group who were met at the railway station by women social workers certainly looked like war victims—pale, poorly clothed, each with a little package of belongings.

Candy to the Rescue

One little fellow with the appearance of a little old man who had experienced many wars, stood in the middle of the crowd. Tears rolled down his face in forlorn loneliness

This writer caught his eye with a piece of candy. Soon the candy was in his mouth and his face was wreathed in smiles. Others came around at first shyly, nodding and smiling, waiting the signal to come get their piece.

Soon the feeling of strangeness had disappeared. When the candy was gone one youngster reached into the writer's pocket and said heartily: "Come on there, get out some more."

Walking double file across Bern to supper at the Baereneck restaurant Bernese watched the guests with great interest, particularly the working folk who had contributed to make the visit possible were unable to resist patting the little fellows on the back making encouraging remarks in the Bernese dialect which Parisians scarcely understood: "Keep up your chin, little fellow."

Lively and Cheerful

At supper table the children became lively and cheerful and showed a talkativeness unknown to the stolid Bernese.

"Look!—real apple sauce!" said a brown-eyed girl. "Look!—real milk!" exclaimed the little old man who a few minutes ago was crying. "Everything's gone in Paris—no shoes, no dresses, no hats—everything's gone — vegetables, milk, eggs, meat—nothing left—" the little brown-eyed girl said reflectively.

Unanimously the little visitors agreed they wanted to live like peasants because peasants have something to eat which they thought must be lacking in the city. After supper they marched to the schoolhouse and were gotten ready for bed by Bernese matrons.

Stories for Bedtime

"Who will tell you bedtime stories?" the writer asked. "Oh, don't worry about that. I brought my book along. I will read to them," said one cocky little gamin, showing "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in a crumpled cover edition which had not left his hands all the way from Paris.

Before going to bed all wanted to show small sums of money which their parents had given to them.

The children will be distributed among families with a knowledge of French. There are many more families available than children. They will be placed in the most beautiful and healthful spots.

Get Best of Care

The children are to receive the best of care. Each child must be a war victim, that is affected by the war through the loss of a parent or destruction of its home. All arrive undersize and underweight, for they gain from 6 to 10 pounds in three months.

The Swiss contribute food and clothes tickets. Boy Scouts and Rotarians collect money on the streets.

Permission for 30,000 has been received from the Swiss authorities. Ten thousand Swiss each pay 10 francs a month to support a child in France.

Swiss milk kitchens are maintained in France, Finland, and Greece. No Greeks will come as they are too weak to stand the long trip, and transportation difficulties exist.

For the same reasons Finns will not come. When Serbs come they will be kept in summer camps at Tessin, since the Swiss do not speak Serbian. No Hungarians or Jewish children are accepted due to the fear that the return visas would not be granted by the Nazi-dominated French Government The Swiss, of course, are absolutely impartial and help Jewish children in milk kitchens under the foster parent system in France.

Nazis Execute 18 in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 1 (AP)—In reprisal for the alleged assassination April 26 of two members of the German Security Police, German occupation authorities in Norway have executed 18 Norwegians.

The policemen were alleged to have been shot down on an island along the west coast of Norway. An official announcement in Oslo said the executions were carried out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Those executed were persons seized while trying to escape to England aboard a fishing vessel, the announcement said.

The Norwegians involved were said to have gone to England some time ago where they got explosives and weapons and returned to Norway, but how many, if any, of those executed were involved in the slaying of the police was not made clear. Private advices from Norway, however, indicated all 18 had been held in a concentration camp before Sunday's incident.

[In London, Norwegian Government-in-Exile sources said the 18 persons executed were among Norwegians arrested last March for planning to escape to Britain from Aalesund.

They said they therefore could not in any way have been implicated in any slaying April 26 but rather were picked out arbitrarily for execution in the same manner as the German authorities have exacted reprisals in France by executing persons already in their custory for crimes committed against Germans.

One of those executed was said in London to be Ole Lytzow-Holm, son of Commodore Lytzow-Holm, chief of the Norwegian Naval Air Force in Britain.]

'Last Ship' to Quit Sweden This Month

HELSINGFORS (AP) — The United States Legation notified American citizens April 30 that the Swedish motorship Gripsholm will leave Göteborg, Sweden, for New York between May 25 and 31, affording what might prove to be "the last opportunity of returning to the United States during the present war."

[Another American-chartered Swedish ship, the Drottingholm, is en route to the United States from Göteborg now with American citizens coming home from Scandinavia. The Drottingholm also will be used for an exchange of Axis diplomats for American diplomats at Lisbon, Portugal, next month.]

Montreal Youth Leader To Be Sentenced May 7

MONTREAL, May 1 (AP)—Paul Emile Robert, president of Les Jeunes Laurentiens, a French-Canadian youth organization has been convicted of a charge of "uttering statements at a public meeting likely to cause disaffection among His Majesty's subjects and of jeopardizing recruiting in Canada." He will be sentenced May 7.

Thanks for U. S. Nurses In Philippines Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The thanks of the American people and of Congress would be given to Capt. Maude Davison and other members of the United States Army Nurse Corps in the Philippine Department for their bravery and heroic valor during the siege of the islands under a resolution introduced April 30 by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) Mass.

Nurses included would be those assigned to Sternberg General Hospital, Manila; station hospitals at Forts Stotsenberg, McKinley and Mills and at Corregidor.

Escaped Greek Professor Discloses Bulgars' Ferocity

CAIRO, May 1 (AP)—Prof. Pansjotis Kannellopoulos, who escaped from Greece in March just before Italian occupation authorities were about to arrest him, said upon his arrival here of the three occupation forces, the Bulgarians are the worst.

"Last September the Bulgars massacred 15,000 Greeks in eastern Macedonia and western Thrace. Men and women at Doxato were bundled together with wire and machine-gunned."

'White Brigade' Area Blast in Belgium

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—A chemical facorty at Tessenderloo, in the new industrial district of Northern Belgium—a particular zone of activity for the anti-German "white brigade" of the conquered Belgians—has been destroyed in an explosion which, according to the German radio, killed 250 persons and injured about 1,000.

Berlin belatedly relayed an announcement today of the Nazi-dominated Belgian government that not only the plant but a technical school and a number of near-by houses were destroyed or severely damaged by the blast two days ago. No cause was given.

The announcement claimed that the factory produced "artificial fertilizers of various kinds and washing preparations for the Belgian market only."

The Free Belgian News Agency, identifying the factory as a unit of La Societé Anonyme des Produits Chimiques, asserted, contrary to Berlin, that the factory turned out sulphuric acid, synthetic ammonia and nitric acid for explosives and gas. It was reported equipped with modern machinery at which about 1,000 persons worked when Belgium was free.

Since the coming of the Germans, the Belgian agency said, production has been increased under German direction. Tessenderloo is 30 miles northeast of Antwerp, in Limbourg Province.

Much sabotage has been reported in this region, mostly credited to the secret armed organization, the "White Brigade" seven of whose members were sentenced to execution a week ago.

Factory machinery in this area was damaged in widespread fashion after the German invasion began, and isolated incidents have occurred from time to time since then, including a large number of fires in the fir woods. The fires evidently were set in the hope that the wind would spread them to the sites of factories working for the Germans.

Darlan in Paris At New Offices

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British radio yesterday quoted the Vichy news agency as saying that Admiral Jean Darlan had arrived in Paris April 29 and had fit himself out in offices of what used to be the official residences of the presidents of France, the Elysée Palace.

Laval Seeks to Show France His Comeback Brought Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, May 1—Facing a France that is keyed up for sensational consequences to his return to power, Pierre Laval has opened his Premiership with every effort to keep trouble at a distance and to keep the people calm.

The astuteness, characteristic of M. Laval's entire career, was shown in his first public announcement, which was that the bread ration would not be reduced today despite the shortage of breadstuffs on hand. Previous propaganda had thrown out hints of a possible six breadless weeks.

Meanwhile, as little attention as possible is being called to the delicate question of France's relations with the belligerent powers. One of the most delicate is that of France's relations with the United States.

Apart from an official protest over occupation of French New Caledonia by American troops, however, and other notes of protest of similar import, pains are taken to keep diplomatic relations as nearly normal as possible.

No Counter Move

Though America's Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, is going to Washington to report personally, no counter diplomatic move has been announced in France and Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye is still in Washington. Clearly the French desire not to consider the American Ambassador's departure as threatening any change in diplomatic relations.

Marshal Philippe Pétain, Premier Laval, and Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of the French forces, all had conversations, characterized as cordial, with Admiral Leahy when he called to take leave. Marshal Pétain put his private car at Admiral Leahy's disposal.

As Mrs. Leahy, before her passing, had been universally beloved in Vichy, there was a natural desire to make the Admiral's journey home as untroubled as possible. But there was a political purpose as well. There is an evident desire among the Vichy group not to let France's continental orientation damage good relations with the United States if there is any way to avoid it.

Meanwhile, M. Laval is shrewdly encouraging nation-wide May Day celebrations today. Tomorrow there is "The Festival of Work," in which an attempt is being made at glorification of work. All workers in France and its Empire are to have the day off and are to be paid to participate. Marshal Petain has broadcast a glowing tribute to the advances made during the past year toward a new era of social justice.

Workers' Badge of Honor

Recognition of good work also is to have its badge of honor, "The Order of Work." Vichy hopes that this badge will be coveted as the Legion of Honor.

It is significant, however, that the newspapers are confining themselves to official information on M. Laval's foreign policy and France's foreign relations.

On the other hand, they criticized domestic policy for the first time since Marshal Pétain proclaimed the national revolution.

Shortcomings of the Food Administration have been aired. Even Le Temps, which always supports the Government, has taken the lead against two much stocking in an effort at equal distribution. It says: "Better have occasional irregularity and unequal distribution, if necessary, than let foods deteriorate."

A report before the National Council—the new body formed to keep the Government informed of public needs—has explained the necessity for freer public discussion. The report referred to "an undeniable uneasiness" in the public due to the lack of means of public expression.

Undeniable Uneasiness

Let Petit Niçois says: "There is an undeniable uneasiness in popular opinion," explaining, "In France public opinion is particularly vigilant. It is used to free discussion and its tendency and habits cannot be overlooked without danger."

The Nazi-inspired Le Temps takes the same occasion to say: "The French people are to often slandered as undisciplined and difficult to govern. In fact, no people is easier to govern. None submit more readily to strict discipline provided it sees a reason for its obedience and sacrifice."

Apparently M. Laval has seen the necessity for freer discussion, at any rate for the moment. However among his governmental offices, he has kept the Ministry of Information in his own hands.

To bring France into line with his new policy of continental solidarity, he is making a great effort to win public opinion and he is starting in the domestic field where opinion, by means of allowing a little freedom of expression, can be most readily appeased.

New Labor Policy

VICHY, May 1 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain, in a May-Day speech directed to labor, announced today: "We are preparing France's return to international peace, that is to say, to prosperity and freedom."

Repeating his appeal that merit should be the only consideration of position, the Chief of Staff issued three commands to guide the new labor policy of France.

He told employers to avoid "hypocritical domination" of their workers by setting up false social standards between classes.

To the workers he said, "Do not try to begin all over again the policy of classes" in industry.

He urged engineers and technicians to devote their best "intelligence, science and organizing abilities" to the reorganization of French labor.

Raid Duel 'Unpopular' in Reich; Hint of Halt Given to British

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Geneva reported today that a Berlin dispatch to the Journal de Geneve, passed by the German censor, said:

"It is semi-officially stated here that Germany will call off the bombing of English towns if the RAF will change its methods of bombing German cities."

The Berlin dispatch added that "the present bombing duel is highly unpopular with the German people," the correspondent said.

An authoritative British source, commenting on the Daily Mail's story, said, "We are going after those blighters wherever they are and at every chance we get, and that is final."

He said there had been no official or semiofficial feelers intended to coax the British into an agreement to stop bombing German towns in return for like security.

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison declared today that Adolf Hitler's "guide book blitz" bombings of Britain's historical monuments were the "frenzied blows of a mad lout who, stung by the carefully timed and aimed blows of a cool and skillful opponent, loses all self control and runs amuck."

"What he tried to do and failed to do with overwhelming superiority in the night sky a year ago, he cannot hope to do now that his resources are scattered," Mr. Morrison said in a speech at Shoreditch. "The cry of German propagandists that it is up to us to call off our raids to save ourselves shows they know this very well."

Japanese at Rome

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, May 1 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kazuyoshi Sakanishi, Military Attaché at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, departed yesterday for Rome where it was expected he would confer with Premier Mussolini, Domei reported today from the German Capital.

'Pep Talk' for Duce

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Informed British sources said today the purpose of the Salzburg conference of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini obviously was to keep the Italian Premier in line with the Axis.

"Hitler must keep both ends of the Axis moving in the same direction," one said, "and to do this he must give Mussolini a pep talk."

He added that "Hitler doubtless feels the need to explain his Sunday speech first hand—for it needs some explaining to the Italian people."

"At the same time," he said, "there is no good reason to hope that Italy can be jacked out of the war now. What can Italians do with the Gestapo holding clubs over their heads?"

Others here pointed out that big developments usually had followed meetings of the dictators.

The meeting at Brenner Pass March 23, 1940, was followed by the invasion of Norway within three weeks.

The meeting Oct. 12, 1940, was followed within three weeks by the Italian invasion of Greece.

Another meeting June 7, 1941, was followed in 15 days by the German invasion of Soviet Russia.

Other meetings of Mussolini and Hitler were at Munich June 22, 1940, to discuss the French armistice; at Florence Nov. 2, 1940, to discuss the Italian-Greek war, and at Berchtesgaden Jan. 25, 1941.

Automotive Engineers Call Off Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—One of the automobile industry's most important conventions, the annual summer meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers scheduled to be held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., has been called off, it was learned from John A. C. Warner, Secretary and General Manager of the Society.

Continued presence of diplomats of enemy countries at White Sulphur Springs, and the inability of the railroads to guarantee sufficient Pullman space for the members was given by Mr. Warner as the reason for cancellation.

Instead the summer meeting will be taken to the Society's membership by local meetings and a special summer issue of the SAE Journal. A vast "mountain" of technical information gathered by the industry in its wartime conversion will be brought to the engineering "mohammeds" of the industry, Mr. Warner said, a war-dictated reversal of the ancient proverb.

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High Up Where a Horse Is the Thing

Burlington Route Photo

In Dude-Ranch Country in Wyoming

You don't need much in the form of fancy clothes to revel in these Far West surroundings. Expenses are moderate, compared with some prewar luxury trips on the ocean, and the activities are interesting and wholesome. The ranch house is sure to provide plenty of food for super-appetites worked up on the varied trails.

Wyoming Dude Ranches Offer Novel Respite

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Expect to corral any dogeys this summer? There'll be lots of boots and saddles in the ol' dude ranch corral this year, because salt water travel is not going to be fashionable, and for the additional reason that it isn't going to be considered unpatriotic to "get away from it all" for awhile, if arrangements can be made so necessary production won't slacken.

High Wyoming has been increasing in popularity both as a summer and winter resort during the period in which tourist passports have grown scarcer and scarcer. "Dudes"—meaning almost everyone who was not to the saddle born—come great distances and in great numbers to horseback and ski right up against the sky.

A railroad ticket from wherever you may be, plus a weekly item of $30 to $75 for the ranch owner, plus, in some cases, a transportation charge from rail point to ranch, are almost the sole requirements for initiation into the unincorporated and heretofore unnamed fraternity, the Sons and Daughters of the Wide Open Spaces.

Tough Breeches and Boots

There's the purely personal item of a couple of pair of Levi's, those copper-riveted blue denim cowpuncher breeches, and a pair of high-heeled western riding boots These can be used year after year, of course, for Levi's hardly ever wear out in dude usage, and the boots last long, because no dude ever walks in riding boots when there's a cayuse within hail.

Some of the dudes and "dudines" are a little fancier than that in their dress, to be sure, but no one cares what the other fellow wears, and around the fire at night or on the trail no distinctions are made between the $12 hand-me-down boot or the hand-tooled classic in leather at $100 a pair.

Of dude ranches there is the widest variety. Any railroad that touches the State will happily supply full information about the ranches within auto or buckboard reach from its lines.

There are 40 such listed by just one railroad that loops down out of Montana through the high country. The closest of these to the railroad is 16 miles away; the farthest, 132. The dude heading for the far one must have $20 extra for that overland ride.

Some Spots 7,200 Feet Up

Most of the Wyoming dude ranches are above a mile in elevation. Some of them are as high as 7,200 feet. Perhaps that's why the sky seems so chummy in Wyoming, and why the pure-white clouds, rolling endlessly by like sailing ships on parade, seem so close, and the blue beyond them almost close enough to touch. Wyoming gives the visitor the feeling of being "high up"; he is high up.

Most of the so-called dude ranches are in reality stock ranches which take in summer or winter boarders as a sideline. There are cattle on them. Some ranches list only a few head; others up to 5,000.

All have horses, or course, for the first and last thing the city dweller away from it all and out West wants to do is ride a horse. The pinto of song and story is in his full glory when the dollar crop is being narvested from the dudes. Everyone, including the dude, knows how important a crop he and his dollars are, and he is carefully nurtured and cultivated. Very few ever go to seed, but are hardy perennials, returning again and again.

From Cheyenne in the south clear up to Jackson's Hole and to the very borders of Yellowstone Park, the dude ranch flourishes. None has a corner on the truly glorious highland scenery, with craggy ranges of rock mountains sprouting from the high plains here and there, clear streams

Monitor Travel Talks

cavorting down the canyons, lakes hiding behind near-by rises.

The coyote, plaintive songster of the high places, sings for all alike. Some call it howling, but that it is his very best singing to the coyote and his friends, there is no douot.

Remote, but close at hand, these Wyoming open spaces. Cheyenne is one of the chief aviation crossroads of the West. The dudes and dogeys see many a skyliner scooting for Chicago, San Francisco, Denver, or Helena, skimming the dinosaur-backed ridges that form the background for some of the finest grown-up playgrounds anywhere to be found.

Support Pledges on Rents

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Delegates representing the nation's real estate brokers adopted a resolution yesterday assuring the Office of Price Administration of support in making stabilizing rent, but declared that any attempt to control rents by law "must also control all factors contributing to the cost of ownership and operation of property."

The factors, the resolution said, include wages and property taxes.

The resolution followed two days of conferences between OPA officials and delegates from the institute of real estate management and the National Association of Real Estate Boards on rent control problems. It said, in part:

"The conference re-affirms the position taken by the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its convention in November, 1941, to wit: 'The attempt to control some prices without controlling wages and all other elements that enter into prices is obviously unfair. . . . The Association therefore holds that any attempt that might be made to control rents by law must also control all factors contributing to the cost of ownership and operation of property, including wages, and including property taxes.'"

Another resolution asked the same freezing date for rents in all sections designated defense areas. Of 302 sections so designated by the Government, rents were ordered cut back to the levels of March 1, 1942, in four-fifths of the areas. In 64 of the areas, 1941 dates were chosen, January 1, April 1, or July 1.

Later, Paul A. Porter, Deputy OPA Administrator, declared the Government's administration of its rent control would be "just, fair and fearless."

Where First Free-Press Stand Was Made Will Be Re-Dedicated

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—Historic St. Paul's Church, where an American made his first stand for the free press in 1733, will be re-dedicated Sunday as the American shrine of the Freedom of the Press and the Bill of Rights.

It was on the village green of the edifice, founded in 1665 and recently restored to its original colonial beauty, that John Peter Zenger, a German immigrant, precipitated the struggle for press freedom.

Zenger "covered" the controversial election of the New York Assembly in 1733, but his newspaper refused to print the story. Undaunted, Zenger started a newspaper of his own to publish the election facts and the English Crown Governor, William Cosby, filed a libel suit against him. Subsequently, Zenger who was defended by Andrew Hamilton, was acquitted, and thus the legal principles and legal basis of a free press in America were established.

Although Zenger spent months in jail on the Governor's charge, his newspaper continued to function despite armed action to destroy equipment, which had to be moved frequently.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Inland Daily Press, the National Editorial Association and the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association has approved a John Peter Zenger memorial building on the church grounds. Publishers throughout the nation donated funds.

Within a few hundred feet of the ivy-covered church Anne Hutchinson and her band of followers were slain by Indians, in their attempt at free worship.

Speakers at the ceremony will include Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the New York Times, Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines; Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis, and Messmore Kendall, New York attorney. Many representatives of the nation's press are expected to attend.

President Roosevelt's mother, the late Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, was active in helping restore the edifice.

Many Art Works in Whitney Home Bought Anonymously for Museums

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—A two-day auction sale of art treasures from the Harry Payne Whitney mansion on Fifth Avenue netted a total of $295,411, the Parke-Bernet Galleries reported last night.

The 38-room mansion, denuded of its costly furnishings, is to be torn down.

Hiram H. Parke, President of the Galleries, said that many of the finest tapestries, paintings and other art works were purchased anonymously and donated to the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the Philadelphia Art Museum, the Worcester, Mass., Art Museum, the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Chicago Museum of Art and other museums throughout the nation.

The gifts included the following:

To the Cleveland Museum:

A Louis XV commode of Tulipwood mounted in bronze done by Cafferi, which sold for $6,000; two 18th century Beauvais tapestries depicting Aphrodite and Cupids, sold for $8,700.

To the Philadelphia Art Museum:

A series of four Royal Beauvais tapestries after cartoons by Deshayes, son-in-law of Boucher. The sale price was $40,400.

To the Chicago Art Institute:

A Beauvais tapestry after Boucher, one of a famous series of six depicting a park landscape with youths, maidens and children in colorful costumes. The tapestry sold for $20,000.

To the Worcester, Mass., Museum:

A series of Brussels Renaissance tapestries depicting "The Wars of Falvius Titus." These were lent to King Edward VII for use in his coronation festivities. They brought $42,000.

Army Removal of Japanese Moves Smoothly in West

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

The Japanese are falling back slowly but surely all along the Pacific Coast of the United States. The withdrawal of Japanese aliens and citizens under Army supervision is nearing its peak, and is expected to be completed in the latter part of this month.

Even as the Japanese removal from vital military areas approaches its climax, plans are getting under way for dealing with something like 66,000 German and Italian aliens who are classified by Army authorities as potential enemies, and therefore subject to removal from prohibited zones.

As order after order adds more districts and more thousands of Japanese to the constant stream in the direction of inland assembly centers, the Pacific Coast populace realizes that the Army has the once critical situation "well in hand," and citizens generally regard more with pity than any other feeling the bewildered Japanese neighbors who must go and are going to other parts for the duration.

The German and Italian nationals will not undergo the rigid requirements applied by the Army to Japanese nationals and Japanese-American citizens alike. This is because the German and Italian families have mingled with their communities and have become part of them, and also because the record of the World War proves that their loyalties are overwhelmingly with the land of their adoption. This has not yet been sufficiently proved in the case of the Japanese.

All Japanese, including citizens, are being evacuated, without exception, from the prescribed prohibited zones along the Coast and from 100 smaller but vital spot zones in the interior of the three Coastal States and Arizona. It is estimated that only about half of the German and Italian aliens will be compelled to move from these zones. Those will be excepted who have long records of exemplary conduct, and also those who have close relatives serving in the armed forces of the United States.

Japanese aliens and citizens who remain in the restricted zones half a State removed from the Coast, will be subject to summary removal at any time to some other point beyond the borders of the Coastal States or Arizona.

Secondary Zones

The German and Italian nationals, on the other hand, only about half of whom, it is estimated, must leave the closely-guarded Coastal zone, may move into the secondary or restricted zone in the inland half of Washington, Oregon, California, or the northern half of Arizona, and plan to live more or less normal lives as long as they abide by the Army's regulations. They will not be concentrated or placed under guard except in cases of individuals who are unable to support themselves.

Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, and his military and civilian staffs which have dealt with the Japanese exodus, have learned many things from this experience which will serve well in the lesser German-Italian exodus yet to come.

The great mass of problems involved in moving more than 100,000 persons from their farms, homes, and businesses in the space of a few weeks, without permitting them to be imposed upon by circumstances or unscrupulous traders, has been, in the main, satisfactorily worked out, it is believed.

Although the lands which have been farmed by Japanese in the Coastal States are being rapidly transferred to other operators, the transfer is being made in many instances at the cost of a crop. Agricultural labor shortages are in prospect in a number of Western States. These facts will assure to the Japanese who are being placed on farmable lands a market for the produce they will grow. Since they are to be charged "board" by the Federal Government, all will need to find some way of earning money. This is included in the Army's general plan.

Philadelphia Herold Banned

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Philadelphia Herold, a weekly newspaper printed partly in English but mainly in German, was excluded from the mail temporarily yesterday after the Department of Justice accused it of publishing seditious matter.

The Post Office Department cited the newspaper to show cause why its second-class mailing privilege should not be suspended or revoked altogether. A hearing will be held May 14. Meantime, the Postmaster at Philadelphia was instructed to refuse to accept for mailing any copies of the Herold until they had been sent to the Department's solicitor for a ruling as to their mailability.

The Post Office Department said the Herold is published by William B. Graf and Sons, 1631-33 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, and that the editor is Otto G. Wilhelm.

"The Herold's publishers also operate a printing shop at the same address at which the Herold and 'The Free American and Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter,' an organ of the German-American Bund until the Bund's offices were closed by the Treasury Department following our entry into the war, were printed," the announcement said. Circulation of the Herold was estimated at 10,000 copies.

In a letter to Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, Attorney General Francis Biddle said:

"This publication has engaged over a period of time in a sustained and systematic attack on certain of the nation's activities directly related to the war effort, as well as upon public morale generally and in doing this has stressed many of the same themes which are used in the short-wave broadcasts from Axis countries."

One of the War's Strangest Stories Concerns Rubber That Baffles Experts

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Within a week or two, Government experts will crowd into a little glass laboratory not very far from Washington and demand a put-up-or-shut-up show-down from a man who says he can make rubber from natural gas, grain, and either woodpulp or coal.

The turn of events in that laboratory may spell the end of the nation's rubber shortage—or spell D-U-D in large, crestfallen letters.

Anyway, it will be a chapter in one of the war's strangest stories.

For weeks, harried by the critical rubber situation, the experts have been checking into the inventor's claims, testing his product, attempting to analyze it, and losing sleep over its mysteries. Not even today will any of the Government men pass official judgment.

It's the consensus that there's never been any material quite like it—except rubber itself. Known synthetic rubber reactions are missing, analyses seem to show crude rubber, while actual tests with tires indicate qualities superior to synthetic and equal or superior to crude.

Scientifically, the experts say, it's almost unbelievable; therefore, they have their fingers crossed. Thus far, the inventor has refused to disclose vital details of his process or permit Government representatives to witness actual production.

But, since there's just a chance the inventor can do what he says he can do—make rubber that's better and cheaper than crude, using raw materials with which the United States is amply supplied—the Government isn't overlooking anything.

On the strength of the long chance, it was agreed that the inventor would build a small model production plant—of glass, for reasons of economy—and arrange for the show-down. To date, the Government hasn't spent a dime and hasn't made any commitments, but Uncle Sam's hand is ready in his pocket on this one.

The inventor hasn't held out for millions of dollars, either. His reasons for moving so cautiously, he says, involve fears of a "run-around"; the process has not been patented, he says armed men have ransacked his office and threatened him, and a protective police guard has been assigned to his family.

If the tests in the glass laboratory prove his claim, the Government experts add dryly, the inventor and his process will become a military secret so fast his head will swim. Plus armed guards, spy-traps and all the fixin's.

Foreign Student Sessions Close

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1 (AP)—A uniform plan for admitting Latin-American students to American universities and awarding them degrees was suggested yesterday at closing sessions of the Foreign Student Advisers' Conference.

Differences in educational requirements require careful evaluation of Latin American students' credentials, Dr. E. J. Mathews of the University of Texas declared.

"The evaluation must not be too high or too low, otherwise the student's opinion of this country will be destroyed," he said.

"Latin-American students generally have one year less schooling than American students starting college, but more hours of study. This does not mean the Latin American should be given an advanced standing, but there are some compensatory factors."

Dr. Mathews said the University of Texas had found it generally practicable to admit as freshmen Latin-American students with 11 years' primary and secondary schooling.

Delays in evaluation of school credits by the United States Office of Education has resulted in enrollment of some Latin-American students in classes two years behind or ahead of their abilities, Dr. R. W. Bradbury of Louisiana State University told the conference. It was suggested in this connection that uniform rules be made for evaluating credits and admitting these students.

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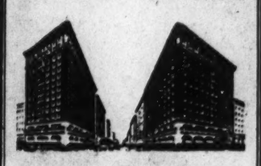

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Films in Boston—Radio Prospects—Ancient Opera at Conservatory

Alfred Hitchcock's 'Saboteur' Arrives at Keith Memorial

There isn't the trace of a guttural in Alfred Hitchcock's "Saboteur," a new transcontinental spy chase which came to the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday. Mr. Hitchcock is aiming his attack almost exclusively at star-spangled fascists, domestic fifth columnists, and home-grown traitors.

"Saboteur" is as fantastic as a Hitchcock thriller or a late headline. The master melodramatist is converting his skill for suspense and shock climaxes into a propaganda film aimed at awakening Americans to realize the power of the native forces whose stake in this war is America's defeat.

* * *

"Saboteur" may be both preposterous and reckless. So is sabotage. For those who object that his newest adventure is fantasy, Mr. Hitchcock answers merely by having one of his citizen agents ride past the Normandie and bestow a leer of satisfaction on the helpless vessel. What is it that the Chinese proverb says about one picture and a thousand words? No one knows the answer better than Alfred Hitchcock.

Few know as well how to pick up an incident without batting a telltale eyelid and suddenly to magnify the incident into a climax. Even when Mr. Hitchcock seems to be giving his hero a pause for breath, he is merely setting the young man on the road for a new dilemma.

The hero of "Saboteur" is Barry Kane (Robert Cummings), an aviation plant worker, who, after a fire on the premises, cannot convince the authorities that he has seen the man responsible for the blaze. Instead, Kane finds that the police suspect him of arson and murder. Without losing much of its absorbing power, "Saboteur" thereafter follows a familiar Hitchcock pattern: the fugitive hero isolated with enough knowledge to be dangerous to the villains but without sufficient proof of what he knows to convince the police.

* * *

Assisted by Patricia Martin (Priscilla Lane), an advertising poster model who at first refuses to believe his innocence, Kane manages to reach New York, only to find that both he and Patricia have been trapped. En route to its climax, "Saboteur" visits a ghost borax town, travels with a circus troupe, interrupts a New York charity ball, dashes through Radio City, glances at a ship launching in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and finally climbs the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

It would be unfair both to "Saboteur" and to those who will see it to give Mr. Hitchcock away further. One should particularly observe, however, that even the smallest incident—such as the vote in the circus bus to decide whether or not Kane and Patricia shall be surrendered to the police—is utilized for Mr. Hitchcock's democracy propaganda. The editorial comment has been worked in, for the most part with extraordinary skill.

"Saboteur" is a compound of expert skills from the very moment of its casually portentous introduction to the pinnacled climax which some spectators may find more violent than they can stand. Mr. Cummings and Miss Lane meet ably the requirements of an imperilled hero and heroine. Norman Lloyd, Otto Kruger, Alan Baxter, Alma Kruger, Dorothy Peterson, and Murray Alper are expert in supporting roles. Vaughan Glaser appears briefly as a sightless philosopher in what seems a shallow and oversentimental passage, somehow unworthy of Hitchcock.

The companion feature is "Don't Get Personal," a comedy with Hugh Herbert as the owner of a pickle factory, who becomes involved in the affairs of radio entertainers in a program which the factory sponsors. Mischa Auer, Jane Frazee, Ann Gwynne, and Robert Paige are in the cast.

Barbara Morgan

Anna Sokolo

New York Modern Dancer, who will appear with the Contemporary Dance Group in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening.

'Jungle Book' in Technicolor

The advertisements are heralding the Technicolor spectacle at the State and Orpheum as "Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book." The description is less than exact. Kipling's stories may properly be credited with having inspired this dazzling film, but the honors now belong elsewhere. It should be called, "Alexander Korda's Jungle Book."

This is not necessarily a reflection upon Mr. Korda. Within the limits of literalism, he has made a whopping picture which should astound, amaze, and delight any number of filmgoers. Possibly there has never been anything to surpass in its line the color photography, by Lee Garmes and W. Howard Green, of the jungle creatures, the black panther, tiger, lions, wolves, crocodile, leaping buck, and smaller animals. For its camera studies of animals, "The Jungle Book" is decidedly worth attention.

* * *

Enthusiasm for other aspects of the film must be modified by a number of reservations.

Mr. Korda has approached the task of translating the stories into realistic film images by reliance on the obvious. Vincent Korda has designed lush jungle settings, a lost city mounted with pale blue idols, a tribal village, and other scenic attractions. Apparently through the use, sometimes of hidden wires, the animals have been introduced into the dramatic pattern of the narrative.

The narrative itself has undergone changes, some of which were necessary. The unnamed girl, whom Mowgli glimpsed briefly as he was returning to the Man Pack (in the last of the original stories), now becomes featured throughout the proceedings. Such incidents as the killing by Mowgli of Shere Kahn (the tiger), the destruction of the village, the events surrounding the discovery of the king's treasure, and the fatal effects of the king's ankus have all undergone smaller or greater alteration in Laurence Stalling's adaptation.

* * *

Borrowng from both "Jungle Book" volumes, Mr. Stallings has unfortunately lost the dignity and simplicity of Kipling's prose. And Miklos Rosza's music is of little help. Thus, when the narrator observes that the jungle was so still that you could hear its silence, the sound track bursts into a frenzy of chords.

Giving voice to the animals is another problem which Mr. Koda and his associates have not solved with any degree of success. Instead, for instance, of making the white cobra sound like a hollow-voiced Pop-Eye, it might have been better to let the narrator do the talking for the animals.

Perhaps the most serious deficiencies in Mr. Korda's picture are its laboriousness, its lack of sensitiveness and taste.

Sabu is lithe and intelligent as Mowgli and the animals are magnificent. The film is not without a moral lesson but its progress is marked by brutalities which will not appeal to some spectators.

M-G-M's "Joe Smith, American," co-feature at the two houses, is one of the first efforts by Hollywood to dramatize the man behind the gun. Its mission is accomplished in a film that combines melodrama with comedy and domestic detail.

Joe Smith works in an airplane factory. He is not permitted to tell his wife and small son when he is chosen by the Government for the special assignment of installing a secret bomb sight in the bombers his company produces.

The homely, pleasant, sentimental details of Joe's domestic life are so solidly established in Allen Rivkin's screen play (from a Paul Gallico story) and Richard Thorpe' direction that their significance carries over into the melodramatic adventure of the young factory worker, Kidnaped by fifth column agents who seek the bomb sight secret, Joe's memory of Mary and their life together—his stake in the American way, if you like—steels him to endure the torture to which he is subjected. As a means of arousing Americans to realize the nature of their antagonist, perhaps the emphasis on physical violence is not undue. But some spectators may find it more frightening and brutal than they can stand.

Robert Young gives a highly successful performance as Joe Smith. Marsha Hunt is delightful as his wife, and Darryl Hickman completes the family picture with a pleasantly childish impersonation of Johnny Smith.

Folk Opera To Be Heard In Premiere

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A picture of American women at war will be dramatized in the regular weekly news period tonight over the Blue Network to WBZ, 9. Madeleine Carroll is featured in another drama based on the film, "Arise, My Love," about the adventures of two reporters covering the Spanish civil war and the fall of France, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Donald Crisp, winner of a Motion Picture Academy award for the best supporting role in 1941, is to be the guest of the Ontario Show, Blue-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Kate Smith and Ted Collins are to be costarred in an original drama by Charles Tazewell, "Good Morning, U. S. A.," as they celebrate their eleventh year on the air, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

James M. Landis, head of the Office of Civilian Defense, is to be on the panel of "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Representative Wesley B. Disney, of Oklahoma, is to discuss limitation of war profits, from Washington, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Saturday

Juan Arvizu and Josephine Tuminia are to sing Latin American and Iberian songs in the "Treasure Hour of Song," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. Anita Dorfman, pianist, is to be soloist in the first and third movements of Beethoven's Concerto No. 3, in C minor, in the "America Preferred" program, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

The story of Nathan Hale, Revolutionary War hero, is to be dramatized in the juvenile "Little Blue Playhouse," WBZ, 11:30 a. m.

Scheduled on the Blue Network, to be aired locally by WBZ, is the world premiere of a new American folk opera, Ernst Bacon's and Paul Horgan's "A Tree on the Plains," from the campus of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., 8:30 p. m.

Peter G. Johnson, president of an aircraft company, A. J. Higgins, president of a shipbuilding firm, and Peter W. Eller, vice-president of a construction company, are to be heard on the "Labor for Victory" program, NBC-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Sunday

Anne Roselle, soprano, is to sing "Marietta's Lied," from Korngold's "The Dead City," and the "Suicido," from Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," in the Music Hall symphony hour. Erno Balogh, pianist, is to play Schumann's Concert Allegro, dedicated to Brahms. Erno Rapee is to conduct Handel's Concerto Grosso, Op. 3, No. 1, and Debussy's "Petite" Suite, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Howard Barlow is to conduct a group of British compositions including the first air performance of Richard Arnell's "Sinfonia Quasi Variazioni," William Walton's "Siesta," and Sir Hamilton Harty's "John Field" Suite. Also Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture and his Fifth, or "Reformation" Symphony, in D minor, will be played. Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists, are to give the world premiere of Stanley Bate's "Pastoral," Lenox Berkeley's "Polka," and Thomas Austen's "Keel Row," based on a Scottish folk tune, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Jarmila Novotna, Czech opera soprano, is to sing Lehár's "Frasquita" Serenade and his "Merry Widow" Waltz, with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra. Jerome Kern is the featured composer this week, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski is to conduct the New York City WPA Symphony Orchestra in a War Savings concert in which are to be heard Tchaikovsky's Symphony, No. 5, in E minor, Lalo's "Symphonie Epagnole," featuring Nathan Milstein, violinist, and Sibelius' "Finlandia," MBS-WAAB, 6:30 p. m.

The Columbia Workshop's postponed drama, "Looking for Susie," a modern story, is to be aired CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m. In "This Is the Truth," the story of an inventor who devised a process to make engines run on a nongasoline liquid, will be told; Vincent Sheean is to tell the story of the new highway to China; and stories of the sabotaging of German war effort in Czechoslovakia and a World War story of espionage, are to be disclosed, Blue-WBZ, 4:30 p. m. Arch Oboler is to present "The Last in the World" in "Plays for Americans," with Burgess Meredith, Ray Johnson, and Ann Shepherd, NBC-WNAC, 5:30 p. m.

The Chicago Round Table is to discuss "Politics in Wartime," NBC-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. Elmo Roper, research expert, is to discuss "Who's Complacent?" from Chicago, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Government workers, including War, Navy, and OFF officials, are to debate with an editorial group the question, "Is Radio Being Effectively Used in the War Effort?" when the American Forum is aired from the Institute for Education by Radio, Columbus, Ohio, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. William Coburn, of Chestnut Hill, whose "scrap party" inaugurated a novel salvage campaign, are to be heard on "We, the People, at War," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Arch Oboler's story, "This Precious Freedom," with Melvyn Douglas, Wynn Murray, vocalist, and George S. Kaufman, are to be heard on "Keep 'Em Rolling," MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Elsie Janis and Bob Hope

Miss Janis, noted World War I entertainer, presented by Bob Hope on recent radio program.

'La Serva Padrona' Presented

By Winthrop P. Tryon

What stood in the plans of the town 33 years ago—production of Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona"—came to realization under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music at Jordan Hall last night, Wallace Goodrich conducting. When the Boston Opera Company was announcing arrangements of its first season in September, 1909, this ancient little work was named as an item in the proposed repertory. But it was never brought out.

Instead, a work in almost identical style and shape, Paër's "Il Maestro di Cappella," took on performance at the Boston Opera House on the evening of Feb. 9, 1910, with Antonio Pini-Corsi, baritone, in the title part, and with Matilde Lewicka, soprano, and Guglielmo Balestrini, tenor, assuming the associate roles. Henry Russell, the Boston Opera director, seems to have designed giving "La Serva Padrona" with Alice Nielsen in the part of Zerbina and Mr. Pini-Corsi in that of Doctor Pandolfo, and there was disappointment that the enterprise, though a slight one for an established company, fell through.

To the credit of the Conservatory, "La Serva Padrona" ("The Maid as Mistress") has been staged in Boston at last and sung and spoken to English words. Possibly in one dress or another the piece raised the curtain in some far-back theatrical representation down town; for there surely was eager interest in music hereabouts in former days. A matter hard to believe, "La Serva Padrona" figured in the repertory of the Théâtre Italien of Paris in the 1740's. Where has Boston been, if this student occasion must go on record as a première? A slow rate, indeed, for Italian civilization to travel hitherward.

When such an event takes place, the singers are referred to as "creating" the roles. Accordingly, Sarah Libbey "created" the role of Zerbina; Bernard Barbeau, that of Doctor Pandolfo. William Flygare was first in the silent part of Scapin. The names of the characters differ from those of the original Italian libretto. On the Conservatory playbill they follow, presumably, the translated book of Albert Stoessel.

Along with "La Serva Padrona," with a mere string orchestra for accompaniment, was given Puccini's "Suor Angelica," English version of Edoardo. Petri, with full modern orchestra. Suffice to name the singer in the title part, Irene Libbey; for although a large group of performers lend voice to proceedings, the work has much the effect of a monologue. The music recalls and reviews "Bohème" and "Butterfly" and runs a very charming course. It was judiciously and interestingly set forth under the baton of Mr. Goodrich. Excellent scenic management. Quite an evening for the Conservatory.

'My Favorite Blonde'

Those who have voted Bob Hope the funniest man in pictures should find no reason for changing their opinion in Mr. Hope's latest, "My Favorite Blonde," which began depicting the ways of spies and gag writers on the Metropolitan Theater screen, Thursday. The lady of the title is Madeleine Carroll, who went through some similar experiences for Alfred Hitchcock's "The Thirty Nine Steps" several years ago and who therefore knows how to tell a knight errant from a knave.

Miss Carroll—Karen Bentley—is a British agent carrying vital flight information which has been microscopically engraved on a scorpion brooch. She hides in a handy theater to elude enemy spies. Her place of refuge turns out to be the dressing room shared by Percy the Penguin and his stooge, Larry Haines (Mr. Hope). Percy and Larry are bound for Hollywood, where Percy is being starred in an Eskimo epic. Karen persuades them to take her along.

Still unable to shake off the villains, she pins the brooch inside Larry's lapel, confounds him with a flow of incomprehensible farewells at the station, and leaves him uncomfortably surrounded by sinister enemy agents—Gale Sondergaard, George Zucco, Lionel Royce, and Victor Varconi. The plot chases itself from one crisis to another. It is full of typical situations in which Mr. Hope discovers that beneath his mouselike exterior there beats a lion heart. Few comic ideas are so consistently reworked without losing their effectiveness. And no one works them more successfully than Mr. Hope.

Sidney Lanfield as director, Don Hartman and Frank Butler as writers of the screen play, and Melvin Frank and Norman Panama as authors of the story on which it is based share honors for making one of the best films of its kind to be shown recently.

On the stage at the Metropolitan this week are the Four Ink Spots, and Erskine Hawkins with his orchestra.

Miss Henie in Movie 'Iceland'

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Breezy and blithe as ever, after another of her highly successful tours of the ice rinks, Sonja Henie is back in Hollywood for another picture. This one, appropriately enough, is called "Iceland."

Miss Henie still finds picture-making—as she finds everything else—exciting; but at the moment she is most pleased with the fact that, owing to her marriage to an American, and her recently granted citizenship, she is now a "real" American.

One of Miss Henie's most successful numbers on her winter tour was a hula danced on skates; and because, as she puts it, "the audiences loved it," it has been included in "Iceland," though the setting of the picture is Reykjavik.

The picture will be the third or fourth Director H. Bruce Humberstone has made since "Tall, Dark and Handsome," which brought him a quick promotion to the bigger budgeted films. His most recent picture was "To The Shores of Tripoli," another box-office success.

The set, at the time this writer visited it, was in the midst of scene-stealing going on among Jack Oakie, Felix Bressart, and Sterling Holloway, all of whom are past masters at the art.

"Felix, don't ad lib so much!" Director Humberstone would caution; and the moment Bressart stopped, Oakie would step before the camera and do some obvious bit of business that would call attention to him, or Sterling Holloway would languidly walk across the set when he should have been standing still somewhere in the background. One scene-stealer can delay any picture, and three almost can bring it to stop; but Miss Henie didn't seem to mind.

"You see," she offered, "none of them can skate—so they can't take my scenes."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Francis Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Such a Life," presented by the Yiddish Theater. Featuring Molly Picon. 8:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"As You Like It," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"It Happened One Night," Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Destry Rides Again," James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—"Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Fenway—"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Brenda Marshall and Dennis Morgan. 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"The Old Sinner." Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Edmund Gwenn. 1:15, 3:35, 5:30, 7:35, 9:55. "Battle of London." 2:50, 5:10, 6:50, 9:10. "March of Time, America's New Army." 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:15, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—"They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. 1:15, 4:30, 8:34. "Mexican Spitfire," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 3:50, 8.

Metropolitan—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 11:35, 3:45, 6:25, 9:15.

Modern—"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Jungle Book," Sabu, Joseph Calleia and John Qualen. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Scollay—"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"March of Time, Norway in Revolt." "Flag of Mercy." "Mass Production of Tanks." "Screen Snapshots." "Music and Entertainment." "Our Gang Comedy." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Jungle Book," Sabu, Joseph Calleia, John Qualen. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—"Fort Knox Tank School." "So You Think You Know Music." "Fighting Fire Bombs." "Sports in the Rockies." "John Nesbitt's Passing Parade." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. "Tough as They Come," Paul Kelly and Helen Parrish. 11 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:30, 10.

Uptown—"Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 9:40, 2:35, 5:30. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Torpedo Boat."

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Yank On the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton. "Dawn Express," Anne Nagel. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Lady Is Mine," Frenchot Tone and Walter Brennan. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:50. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:25, 6:25, 9:35. "Two Latins From Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Ann Miller. 3:50, 7, 9:45. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara, "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

University: "Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. "Men of the Timberline," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy. 1:54, 7:54. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 3:15, 9:15.

Codman: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Autry. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:10, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2, 7, 10.

Park: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 3:33, 9:38. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:54, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Code of the Outlaw," Tom Tyler and Bob Steele. 2:10, 8:10. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:11, 9:11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 8:15. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 1:55, 6:05, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Maplewood: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 3:15, 9:10. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2:05, 7:50.

Mystic: "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. 2:15, 8:25. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney and Ralph Bellamy. 3:45, 7, 9:55.

Strand: "Lady is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. 3:20, 8:25. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45, 7:45. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:22, 9:22.

Medford—Fellsway: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore. "Gallant Sons." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 8:10. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:30, 6:45, 10:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 3:45, 9:30. "Dumbo." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel and Lionel Atwell. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. "Invasion." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Perfect Snob." Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. "Public Enemies," Phil Terry and Wendie Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camso: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Man who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Kid from Kansas," Leo Carrillo. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Lady Eve," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 3:45, 6:30, 9:31. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 2:14, 8.

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Thelma Cazalet, M. P., Foresees Plan to Train Domestic Workers After the War

Today we print the second of a series of interviews by Barbara Ellis Browne with the women of Parliament on what the British wish their homes to be like after the war. Mrs. Browne's articles from London have appeared in the news columns, on the editorial page, and on the feature pages of The Christian Science Monitor.

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There was an excited buzz in the rotunda of the Houses of Parliament when I went there for my appointment with Miss Thelma Cazalet, who has been Conservative Member of Parliament for Islington since 1931.

The long rows of telephone booths marked "For Members' Calls" were nearly all lighted and filled; M. P.'s were entering from the long corridors and being pounced upon by friends and members of the Press; other people were scribbling their names and the names of members they wished to see on green cards handed them by a tall "Bobbie"—cards that were then taken by ushers to the Members in the House. There were young naval officers wearing—not shyly but with conviction—the authorized beards and looking very Tudor; and young army officers wearing the authorized moustaches, which made them look somewhat Victorian. It is amazing how these small changes completely transform men and how strangely unnatural a short time of looking at them makes a shaved face appear. But there were lots of bared faces there too—the distinctly 20th century ones prescribed for the Royal Air Force, and a few Americans in uniform.

Represents Poor Constituency

As I waited, I saw Mr. Clement R. Attlee walk across the Rotunda and down one corridor and soon after, the Prime Minister's son, in khaki, Major Randolph Churchill. I saw Dr. Edith Summerskill, a Labor M. P., who calls herself an "unblushing feminist," talking to several men. Then there was a new little flock of arrivals from the House, among them Mrs. Mavis C. Tate, a Conservative M. P., and Lady Astor. Then came Miss Cazalet—who is a pretty feminine-looking person for a feminist!

She seemed taken aback by my question: What did she think the people in her constituency wanted home to be like after the war?

"I represent a very poor constituency,' she said, "and my constituents are so immersed in the war, I don't believe they have a moment to think about peace or home or anything like that." And she looked thoughtful.

Must Be Made Easier

"Undoubtedly," she said, and I could see she was launched now on the subject, "there will be a reaction back to the home right after the war—both on the part of the men and the women. But the role of the housewife will have to be made easier so that she can play a bigger part in the full citizenship of the country. Certain communal amenities will probably be found useful—communal washing places and so on."

In the after-the-war world, Miss Cazalet thinks, it will be more important than ever for women to share in government. They should be given more responsible positions, executive jobs in spheres that they know about, such as food and housing, and servants. There is no reason why a woman as much as a man should not combine her talents of homemaking and useful citizenship.

Expects Return to Domestic Service

"But surely she would need help to be able to do so," I said. "A house, no matter how labor-saving, does not clean itself, nor cook the meals, nor look after young children. What about servants? If women are to have time for useful public life, they will need really expert help in the home. Do you think there will be a return to domestic service after the war?"

"Yes, I do."

"Why do you think that it so?" I asked. "It seems unlikely in America."

"That is because you started from scratch, whereas we've always had the idea of domestic service. There has always been the feeling, even among the working women's classes, that woman's place is in the home. That is partly why they have sought work in the home."

"Do you think that is right—in other words, can we say on one hand that women's sphere should not be restricted by the home, and yet expect working women to go back into domestic service? Will they want to go back after the social and economic upheavals of this period? Won't it be the home that suffers most—not the poor home nor the rich home, but all those millions of middle homes that have hitherto had from one to three servants?"

Economically Sounder

"It would if it were not for the fact that there will always be a type that prefers domestic service to industrial work," said Miss Cazalet. "Besides, it's economically a sounder proposition; for they are housed, fed, and clothed at the employer's expense. But the level of domestic services must be raised. There must be no more Cinderellas of domestic service. They must have a respected status and not be looked down upon. They should be organized into an Association of Trade Unions.

"All this could be done by the proper persons taking it up. Domestic service workers should be trained, and placed in positions by some sort of organization like a 'Food Service Corps.' It should be established with the same status as other services in peacetime, and ought to come into being now, in wartime, and carry over into peace."

Home Must Run Smoothly

After all, the Army, Navy, and Air Force train, assort, and place people for all the domestic work, cooking, washing, cleaning, serving, necessary to their forces—why should not domestic services in peacetime be organized on as effective a scale? For the home, as it has evolved through the centuries, is much too deeply rooted a thing with British people to pass lightly over. Compromises of all kinds will be needed to preserve it in the midst of change, many phases of it like the enormous country house have almost entirely disappeared and probably more will disappear.

But I was especially impressed with the fact that strong feminists like little Miss Cazalet realize that the smooth running of the home must be buttressed against misconceptions of women's "emancipation."

"If anyone thinks women want their freedom to leave the home uncared for, unswept, and ungarnished, he is mistaken," she said. "One of the main reasons they want to go out from it, is to make homes better everywhere.

"The need will be self-evident," Miss Cazalet concluded, "for some sort of organization that provides well-trained domestic workers." And this, she believes, is bound to come.

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Children not only come to the table with sturdy appetites, but they also enjoy helping mother put the meals on the table. This little miss has a taste of the jelly before it reaches its destination.

Menus for Children Should Be Well Planned, Simply Cooked, and Daintily Served

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is Children's Day in the United States—time to give a little extra thought to the planning of attractive and adequate meals for your youngsters. First we need a guidepost, to make sure they get enough food and the right kinds. Use it for the family as a whole, too, and simplify your job by planning double-duty menus so that a few minor adjustments will make them suitable for the adults and children in the family.

As a guide in planning your menus, use the chart printed below, giving normal amounts of different foods for the growing child.

Children are good judges of food and quick to notice unpleasant flavors and textures. So cook for them as carefully as you do for the adults in the family, following all the rules for preserving food values.

The prime rule is to cook all nursery foods as simply as possible so that the flavor and color will be as natural as possible. Keep an eye on texture, too, because little tots are particular about stringy, lumpy, dry or sticky foods. Textures should be smooth and appealing, and all food, especially for the very young, should be easy to chew. Seasonings should be mild, just enough to give flavor to the dish. Use only half the amount of salt you do for adults, and skip the pepper or other sharp seasonings. Use sugar sparingly, too, just to enhance the flavor, never to mask it.

When the food is ready for the table, remember that most young children prefer their food lukewarm. Filling their plates five to ten minutes before serving time will make things just about right. To tempt laggard appetites, keep servings small, measuring them in tablespoons.

And don't forget the eye appeal! Color and contrast go a long way with children, even as with you. Neat plates help, too. It's a bright thought to serve soft or fluid foods in cups or ramekins on the plate.

It's these things that count in making mealtimes pleasant for the very young generation. Here are some recipes that are favorites in our family. Mother and Dad like them, too! They call for simple adjustments, and will do for both adults and youngsters. Season lightly, take out the children's portions, and then add more seasonings for the adults. In vegetable dishes, dice some separately, cook and mash them for the children or purée them for the youngest ones.

Spinach Crème Soup

½ pound spinach
Salt
2 cups milk
1 slice onion
Parsley sprig
Bay leaf
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
¼ cup light cream

Wash spinach, add ¼ teaspoon salt, and cook in a covered pan over low heat, about 10 minutes. Stir occasionally to prevent burning. Chop spinach very fine or force through a sieve. Scald milk with onion, parsley, and bay leaf, and strain. Make a white sauce of butter, flour, and hot milk. Add spinach, season, reheat, and add cream. Serves 6.

Liver Loaf

1½ pounds beef liver
1½ cups boiling water
4 tablespoons melted butter or salad oil
1 small onion, chopped
¼ cup chopped parsley
2 cups soft bread crumbs
2 eggs, slightly beaten
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons flour
1½ cups cold water

Wash liver, cover with boiling water and let stand 10 minutes. Drain and grind with onion. Add melted butter or oil, parsley, crumbs, eggs, and seasonings. (For very young children make a small loaf separately, omitting pepper.) Mix thoroughly and press into a baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about one hour, until browned. Remove loaf to hot platter. Make pan gravy by adding flour to drippings, browning, adding water gradually and cooking about five minutes, stirring until thick. Season to taste and pour over loaf. For young children, serve white sauce instead of pan gravy. Serves 6.

Fruit Treat

6 slices bread
Butter
Fresh fruit
Whipped cream

Cut fresh bread slices into triangles and sauté lightly in butter. Place a piece of bread on each plate. Top with sweetened fresh fruit—berries, cherries, sliced peaches, and serve with whipped cream.

Lemon Tapioca Fluff

½ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ cup quick-cooking tapioca
1 egg, separated
2 cups hot water
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 banana, diced

Mix sugar, salt, tapioca, and egg yolk. Stir in gradually one cup hot water, then add remaining cup of hot water and cook in a double boiler about 5 to 7 minutes, stirring constantly until thick. Add lemon rind. Fold a small amount of hot mixture into the stiffly beaten egg white. Return to rest of hot mixture and fold in lightly; add banana and cool. Serves 6.

Guide for Children's Menus

Food	On Small Budget	On Liberal Budget
MILK	3 cups whole pasteurized milk or 1½ cups evaporated plus 1½ cups water	1 quart, or 2 cups evaporated plus 2 cups water
MEAT	4 times a week. Use liver and fish once a week and other meats twice a week	1 serving a day. Use liver twice, fish once and other meats four times a week
EGGS	3 to 4 a week	1 a day
VEGETABLES	1 green or 1 yellow	2 daily—one green and 1 yellow
POTATO	1 a day	1 a day
FRUIT	Once daily—orange and grapefruit as often as possible, or ½ cup tomatoes or tomato juice when oranges omitted	2 or 3 times daily—orange once a day or ½ cup tomatoes
CEREAL	1 serving daily	1 serving daily
BUTTER	1 tablespoon daily, divided among three meals	2 tablespoons daily, divided among three meals

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San Diego Women Effect Organization, Block By Block, for Efficient Home Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, California

In the homes of San Diego the women of the city have erected their first line of fortifications against attack from an unscrupulous foreign enemy.

These fortifications do not bristle with guns, and there are no vast stores of munitions with which to blast the foe. But the undertaking may prove more redoubtable than some of the world-renowned "lines" which were supposed to protect frontiers, and did not.

This city's home-defense line is known as the women's block plan. It hasn't even a tiny gun in its whole program, but it may have something more important in its own field, for it is designed to build and maintain morale.

Under the block plan the women have selected a leader in virtually every one of the 5,300 blocks in the city. Block leaders function under some 500 sector leaders, and these are responsible to 30 district leaders who were selected by a committee operating under Mrs. David A. Fraser, prominent club leader and civic worker.

The block-plan idea was not a new thought. It was even a part of the German bund blueprint for women's activities if and when they undertook subjugation of the United States. In various forms the block plan has been used in Europe for war relief, and even in the United States in politics.

To Maintain Morale

But it was reconstructed to fit San Diego's particular defense needs. Its organization was built with a view to producing the results desired. Those were summed up in the one word morale.

When the block-plan idea was well organized on paper, the leaders decided to select an average block as a "guinea pig" and to hold a test meeting. Prior to the meeting, which was held in the home of the leader, a census of the block was taken.

The initial meeting attracted all of the 13 women living in the block. Before the session was over the practical experiences of each had been listed, and most had been assigned to a specific duty. One volunteered to care for the small children. Two were found who had experience in mass feeding. If utilities are cut off, they will be expected to set up temporary cooking facilities in a backyard. Two agreed to assist the infirm to prepare for blackouts. All were instructed to have on hand enough food to care for their own families for three or four days. Instructions were given on the preparation of one room in each home where the family could spend the evening under blackout conditions.

Printed Instructions Issued

Only minor revisions were required before the entire plan was set in operation in a single evening. Envelopes containing printed instructions were distributed to all block leaders prior to their individual block meetings. At a previously announced hour the envelopes were opened and radios were turned on. A speaker then came on the air and explained the plan.

"If the plan accomplishes nothing more than the bringing of neighbors together in friendliness, it will be a success," Mrs. Fraser said after the initial group of meetings. "We know, however, that it may be very useful. Any area exposed to possible attack might well undertake similar organizations."

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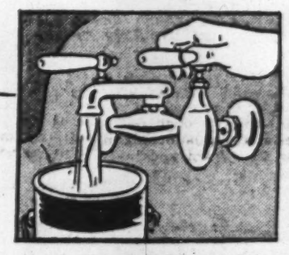

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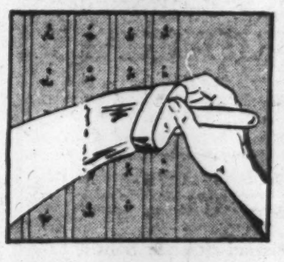

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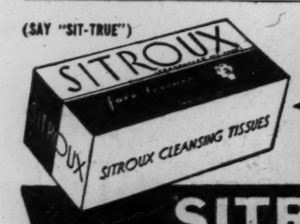

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The Home Forum

Patriot's Land

ON PAINT ROCK RIVER, the dogwood flowered whitely and myriads of green buds were bursting. I was almost there now, so near that I could look through the leafing oaks and see the weathered house that perched precariously upon the mountainside above the valley. But, for moments, I stood on the aged river bridge looking at it, fascinated by the rich beauty of lavender festoons of wistaria blooming riotously in the slanting, clean-swept front yard.

When I had pushed my way, at last, up the rock-flanked path into the clearing, a lemon-spotted hound lazed from beneath the doorsteps, stretched and yawned, then came, tail waving, to meet me. Almost at the same time, the girl emerged from the "dog-trot" hallway that passed from front to back of the house. She stood watching me intently from the narrow porch.

There was no recognition in her eyes, even when I stood directly before her. She was tall and straight, wearing a rose-checked cotton dress that contrasted sharply with her tanned face and tawny hair. I thought: "You've grown to be a pretty woman," but I said to her: "You're Millie."

Her full mouth curved slowly into a smile.

"I thought 'twas you," she said in her deep, slurred voice, "but I weren't sure. Hit's been nigh 'bout six years since you's here."

She extended her hand gravely, and the grip of her fingers was warm and friendly. Then I asked: "Where's Orrie?"

"I's thinking of him," she replied, her face serious again. "He'd hate to think you come back when he couldn't be with you; you'all was powerful thick. But he's gone. He's gone off to fight."

It was as simple as that, a statement of fact, spoken as if he had only walked a mile down river to the grist mill. But, knowing him as I did, how much he loved these greening mountains and shadowed valleys, the blue-green river tumbling over mossy rocks, and all the wild things that sang and played along the banks, I could not help but think how much he must have disliked leaving them. He told me once: "I'm out'n place as a yearlin' in a hencoop when I leave these hills. One time I went over to Chattanooga—"

Millie's voice snipped my thoughts. She said: "He's aimin' to help beat Hitler."

He will help with superb loyalty, all of the powerful more than six feet of him. And I am thankful, indeed, that I am not a soldier called upon to face this gentle, fair-haired mountain giant, this Orrie, now that he has "got his mad up."

For a hundred years, lean, hard-muscled youths of his kind have emerged from the towering ridges, the wooded pockets of these Southern Appalachians to fight for their convictions. Shoulder to shoulder in the Mexican war, ranks divided in 1861, so that brothers and neighbors clashed on a score of tragic fields. But they were together again in 1898, and in 1917 one of them, tall, serious Alvin York, went away to blazing heroism. Now they stand ready to fight, side by side again, on every far-flung front.

There is a majestic independence, fierce pride, and shining love of freedom among these people that inspires the molding of splendid soldiers. Their fair-skinned ancestors stood with Harold against the Normans at Hastings, and they have not forgotten. The critic of Britain had best keep his silence here in a land that retains much of the quaint speech, music, and folk beliefs of Elizabeth's England.

When Orrie and his fellow mountain men joined the army, they were "goin' a fur piece." Their uniforms would be "unerforms," their rifles "rifle-guns." Before this war ends, Adolf Hitler will be "a-heart-burnin' fur the peace he throwed away." There will be a "moughty reckonin'-day" from the peoples he has crushed.

The morning sunlight was splashing silver glints upon the tin water-bucket hanging over the well from the windlass rope. I asked Millie: "Where's your pappy?" and she told me: "Down in the bottoms—it'll pert him up to see you. He hit the floor a-workin' 'fore daybust. He's got Orrie's work to do, y'know."

I should have known. He is not so young any more, but he would not think of asking help in spring plowing and planting. He would be too "proudful" for that. Perhaps Bud Baker will come over from Lick Fork and pitch in a hand; but, if he does, he won't say that he is going to help. He will start an argument on one or more long-fought themes, and then he will just stay around working until matters have been threshed out to another pausing-point.

A jay scolded raucously as I turned left at the old bridge and walked on springy earth toward the bottom field. A chickadee perched for the briefest moment upon a fragile honeysuckle twig, turned its tiny head from side to side in rapid inspection, then fluttered into a clump of willows. The sound of the river, pouring over boulders into deep, blue pools, was drowsily peaceful.

But I was thinking of how war had changed a scene that I had found here only six years before. I was thinking of the way of mountain men who go away to fight, and the way of those who are left behind. When Orrie and the others left, there were no embraces, no affectionate words, no mention of either past or future. Some one said: "Be a-comin' back." The young men replied: "We'll be a-comin'." Then there were handshakes, strong, sincere, and the young men were gone.

The change will be more apparent come late summer. There will not be so many "breakdowns"; but there will be many quiltings, cannings, and sewing-bees. There will be many patriotic "githerin's," and more patriotic singing. Even the doggerel verses of age-old tunes will change, just as they did in 1917. Yet some of the old songs will remain, and they will be sung with the same feeling that has been woven into them for hundreds of years.

As I thought of Orrie, I also thought of someone "over Harrycane," which means across Hurricane Creek. She is slender and dark, with black eyes lighted by laughter. Once the three of us sat together on the doorsteps as she twanged a guitar and sang. She sang *Old Dan Tucker* and *Barbara Allen*, *Lord Lovell* and the *Little Red Oak*. And there was another song.

Knowing her and Orrie, I have a feeling that she sings this other song a great deal now. Perhaps she does not laugh so much any more; but, in her sturdy heart, there beats a love of freedom and of country that is as solid as the rock-ribbed mountains. She will be alone when she sings, for mountain girls are too proud to show their "heart-burnin'." But it is going to help her wait, this song:

"Said I, 'Fair maiden, why roamest thou alone?
The day's far spent, night's coming on.'
She made reply, while the tears did flow,
'Tis my blue-eyed soldier, 'tis my blue-eyed soldier
Who causes all my woe.'"

JACK KYTLE

Familiar American Scene

Two old mules—Jinny and Jack—
One mouse-colored, one dull black
Stoical, endure together
Tyrannies of winter weather,
Eat their timothy and corn,
Shivering in the ancient barn
Where through cracks acute winds blow
Little javelins of snow.

Two old mules—Jinny and Jack—
Raise their heads as spring comes back,
Feeling warmth creep in again,
Smelling topsoil wet by rain.
Now long furrows must be made;
Now work harness will be laid
On their backs. Submissive still
They will climb the greening hill,
Hauling stones that thaw and frost
In the valley's pocket tossed.
Time to sow; then time to reap—
They and man their tryst must keep
With the earth. Thus, it is clear,
Runs the cycle of their year:
Corn and timothy must grow
For another time of snow.

Two old mules—Jinny and Jack—
Need no printed almanac.

B. Y. WILLIAMS

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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"GOSSIP": *An Etching by Alfred Hutty*

ALFRED HUTTY is an eminent American etcher, born in Michigan, who has executed many plates in etching, drypoint and lithography.

The Hutty prints are executed with clarity, yet they are not merely faithful records of chosen themes. They express poetic feeling and reveal the artist's enthusiasm. Especially careful to convey to his subjects their characterizing features, Mr. Hutty simultaneously endows them with a pleasing decorative pattern. He has gained widespread recognition particularly for his portrayal of trees.

Why Not Come to Charleston?

THIS SLOWER MEASURE which we tread has brought many to visit us who have run the race too rapidly. They come to rest; we have something new for their eyes to see. They have heard rumors from their friends who have chanced in, of an old city still left with high walls and gardens barely visible through wrought-iron gates, of houses with plum-colored roofs and side piazzas entered from the street by doors crowned with fan lights. In the spring-time these visitors flit like butterflies through our streets, and the old city smiles a welcome. . . .

They all ask where Catfish Row is, and it is hard to explain that it is not really anywhere, when they have come so far to see it. Dubose Heyward had in mind a shabby double-house on Church street with an arch underneath it, but it suited his story best to put the house on the waterfront. The shabby house is far from shabby now. It is an apartment house with a pretty garden visible through the arch and the grill of the iron gate. It is hard to visualize it as the dwelling place of Porgy and Bess, and is harder still to tell every tourist who comes to town all of this.

Then the next question they ask is why the Sword Gates are so named. Because swords are in the pattern, and spears, too, you explain; but that is not enough. Why are swords in the pattern?

They are likely to explain that Charleston is a most unusual place and that we who live here should realize it and do something to preserve it. We tell them the story of the Dock Street Theatre, that masterpiece of restoration, combining as it does the lovely shell of one old building and the function of an earlier one. We ask them if they have visited the Heyward-Washington house, which is trying to forget its days of humiliation before it was rescued from the sale of penny gunja cakes, and now proudly recalls its days of glory when it entertained the First President. . . .

What does it matter really? There is so much to see and to feel that by looking so hard at a point here or there, one loses the big design. Rather better to loiter along the streets than to rush hither and yon, to see this or that. Catch the tempo of the town. The beat is slower than the visitor has been accustomed to. Slow your hurrying feet; move to the rhythm of the *Moonlight Sonata*. Do not jazz it and do not explain to Charlestonians that all the world is jazzing it. We know that very well. . . .

No Jamestown this, with monument to mark the spot, no Williamsburg resurrected, no Plymouth Rock to tax the imagination to visualize the landing of the Pilgrims, no Manhattan remains of the days of old Silver Leg. There is not a remnant left to help us to picture the scene.

Here the green mold and those tiny ferns caught in the crevices of the brick help to bring back the days of the struggle. Right here this scene took place; right here these transplanted peoples from many lands started building a better world than the one they had left, bringing with them memories which they wanted to keep of fair countries across the sea, and ideals for living which they could not make work there. They wanted all the best of what they had left and liberty besides.

For over two hundred and fifty years they have fought for just this. There is a continuity about it—a vision once caught and never forgotten—of what really counts in life.

It is the one colonial city in America with a living standard which tells us, more vividly than all the books and all the old prints in museums can ever tell, what the new world inherited from the civilization of the ages. . . .

So take your stroll along the narrow streets and realize that here in Charleston, America has remaining one city which has conserved more than a vestige of what was transplanted. — From "Mellowed by Time," by ELIZABETH O'NEILL VERNER. (Columbia, South Carolina: Bostick & Thornley.)

The Errant Heart

When green-up time comes to the hills, she goes
To hoe her garden, wide sunbonnet brim
Shading gray eyes that from the garden rows
Lift now and then to a far horizon's rim.

Her sturdy, box-toed shoes are damp with dew,
Brown dress worn and faded, without a frill,
But her heart goes clad in silver and blue,
Dancing in crimson sandals on a windflower hill.

ALMA ROBISON HIGBEE

Two Short-Cuts to Punctuation

THERE ARE TWO ways of dodging the difficulties of punctuation, both popular because they require no knowledge of the subject at all. The first is to leave the job of punctuating to your secretary or the proofreader and the other is to use nothing but dashes and exclamation points.

I remember a boy who had mastered the first of these two systems at the early age of twelve. One day he said in class: "Why do we have to spend all this time learning to punctuate? When I grow up I'll go into my father's office, and I'll leave punctuation to my secretary." "But, Harry," I objected, "how will you know whether your secretary punctuates correctly?" "Oh," he said, "I'll leave that to the head clerk." I didn't worry about Harry after that, for I saw that he had the makings of a successful executive, a man who has been defined as one who never does anything he can leave to somebody else. . . .

A good example of the second way of avoiding punctuation is almost any letter from your sister, wife, or sweetheart. She—and I think rightly—uses nothing but dashes and exclamation points, and these are one of the reasons why her letters are so charming, being, as they are, completely illogical and unliterary and therefore perfectly natural. One single semicolon would kill their wild freedom. But this is a style beyond the reach of any male; and most females, as soon as they begin to write for publication, lose it. —From Introduction, by ROBERT M. GAY, to "Stops: a Handbook for Those Who Know Their Punctuation and for Those Who Aren't Quite Sure." (Middlebury, Vermont: Middlebury College Press.)

The Reign of Righteousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO CHAOTIC situation in human affairs is too complex to be adjusted, corrected, and transformed through the power of Truth. At the present time the seeming upheaval of nations forces every earnest adherent of the teachings of the master Christian, Christ Jesus, to turn unreservedly to God for direction and help. The triumph of righteousness is certain to appear in spiritual glory and majesty, despite every malicious attempt of the carnal so-called mind to thwart the all-wise purposes of the one infinite, loving, and eternal divine Principle, God.

Mankind can adopt no safer precaution against the crafty machinations of seeming evil than wholehearted trust in God, trust based firmly upon clear spiritual understanding of the omnipresence, omnipotence, and omniscience of the one great cause. Followers of Christ throughout the world are actively trusting in God, knowing that, despite all contrary material evidence, "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Revelation 19:6).

Christian Science teaches that God, eternal Mind, divine Love, forever harmoniously sustains and supports the one and only spiritual creation; that the ever-active law of God is never invaded; abrogated, or changed. Students of this Science know that the omnipotence of God can never be overthrown, and that the eventual triumph of Truth over error is a certainty. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 268 of "Miscellaneous Writings" makes a statement fraught with encouragement and help for all: "From lack of moral strength empires fall. Right alone is irresistible, permanent, eternal. Remember that human pride forfeits spiritual power, and either vacillating good or self-assertive error dies of its own elements. Through patience we must possess the sense of Truth; and Truth is used to waiting."

We must not remain asleep in error, but must keep actively awake to the false pretensions of so-called evil. While the spread of discord among the nations of the world today is to be deplored, this apparent increase in devastation, consequent suffering, and unhappiness entailed by war, arouses us to alertness in the detection of the plans and purposes of evil, and to the assurance that error is brought to the surface to be destroyed. We need not be dismayed or alarmed at its smoldering, creeping, hidden, vain attempts to destroy good. God is always present and supreme; and neither error nor any combination of its secret cohorts can overthrow the righteous purposes of eternal Mind.

The omnipotence and ever-presence of God remain majestic, unchanging realities, spiritual facts above and beyond all doubting. Regardless of the formidable pretensions of impersonal so-called evil, the one and only Mind is present to maintain law and order. Certain it is that "the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword" (Hebrews 4:12). The inexhaustible resources of the one Mind are equal to every emergency, and the law of God is always operating, is never out of balance, is never subject to turning. God's grace is sufficient to still the tempest and command the wave. We must stand firmly on the side of God, without mental reservation, wavering, or doubt.

Our real strength is not in mere numbers, wealth, or equipment; rather is it in the stand we take in relying upon the mighty power of divine Principle. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 380), "Truth is always the victor;" and she adds, "Truth is the rock of ages, the headstone of the corner, 'but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.'" No seeming combination of malicious intentions can change the divine purpose or wrest the government of God from His hands.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 24:6), "And ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled." And he further said (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you." Surely this promise belongs to us today. Let us work for the establishment of righteousness in human affairs without fear, without thought of recrimination or revenge, doing our part toward the annihilation of any seeming power which would oppose itself to God. Let us go the whole way in our insistence upon God's allness and perfection. And as we look to Him for help and direction, we shall gain greater heights of spiritual understanding, leading to a fuller comprehension of His omnipotence. We may rest in the assurance that infinite Mind, divine Principle, will reveal the right way for individuals and for nations. God is now and forever supreme, and the victory of Truth over the carnal so-called mind is a divine certainty. The one Mind rules all that really exists.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Vláda spravedlivosti

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

V LIDSKÝCH záležitostech není zmatené situace tak spletité, aby se nedala uspořádati, napraviti nebo přeměniti mocí Pravdy. V přítomné době, zdánlivý rozvrat mezi národy nutí každého vážného stoupence učení mistra-křesťana, Krista Ježíše, aby se obrátil bezpodmínečně k Bohu o vedení a pomoc. Jisto je, že vítězství spravedlnosti se objeví v duchovní slávě a nádheře, přes všechny zlomyslné pokusy tak zvané tělesné mysli zmařiti všemoudré účele jednoho nekonečného, milujícího a věčného božského Principu, Boha.

Lidstvo nemůže nabýti lepšího bezpečnostního opatření proti zchytralým úkladům zdánlivého zla jinde, než v úplné důvěře v Boha, v důvěře pevně založené na jasném duchovním porozumění všudypřítomnosti, všemohoucnosti a vševědoucnosti jedné, veliké příčiny. Po celém světě následovníci Krista důvěřují v Boha aktivně, vědouce, že přes všechno odporující materiální svědectví, "kraluje' Pán Bůh náš všemohoucí" (Zjevení 19:6, dle anglické Bible).

Křesťanská Věda učí, že Bůh, věčná Mysl, božská Láska, povždy a harmonicky udržuje a podporuje jedno a jediné stvoření; že věčně činný zákon Boží nikdy nevpouští vetřelce, nikdy se nedá zrušiti nebo změniti. Studující této Vědy vědí, že Boží všemohoucnost nikdy nelze poraziti, a že na konec, vítězství Pravdy nad omylem je jisté. Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, prohlašuje ve svém výroku na str. 268 "Miscellaneous Writings" (Rozmanité spisy), výroku plném povzbuzení a pomoci pro všechny:

"Z nedostatku morální síly padají císařství. Právo jediné je neodolatelné, trvalé, věčné. Pamatuj, že lidská pýcha pozbývá duchovní moci, a že, jak kolísavé dobro, tak i neústupný omyl, hynou ve vlastním živlu. Musíme si osvojiti smysl Pravdy trpělivostí, a Pravda je zvyklá čekati."

Nesmíme dále prodlévati ve spánku omylu, nýbrž musíme ustavičně dávati pozor na falešné přetvářky tak zvaného zla. Třebaže nesoulad rostoucí dnes mezi národy světa je politování hodný, toto zdánlivé se vzmáhající pustošení, následující z něho utrpení, a válkou působená neštěstí, vyburcují nás k tomu, abychom bystře odhalili plány a účele zla, a nabyli ujištění, že omyl přichází na povrch aby byl zničen. Není třeba, abychom zmalomyslněli, nebo se děsili, když se marně snaží zničiti dobro svým dusivým, plazivým, skrytým způsobem. Bůh je vždy přítomný a nejvyšší; a ani omyl, ani jakékoliv sestavení jeho tajných tlup, nejsou s to potříti spravedlivé účele věčné Mysli.

Všemohoucnost a všudypřítomnost Boží zůstávají velebnými, neměnnými skutečnostmi, duchovními fakty mimo a nad každou pochybnost. Bez zřetele ke hrozivým přetvářkám neosobního, tak zvaného zla, jen jedna a jediná Mysl je přítomna na udržování zákona a pořádku. Jisto jest, že 'žívat' je zajisté řeč Boží a mocná, a pronikavější nad všeliký meč na obě straně ostrý" (Epištola k Židům 4:12). Nevyčerpatelné zdroje té jediné Mysli stačí na každý případ potřeby, a Boží zákon je stále v činnosti, nikdy není z rovnováhy, nikdy není podroben převratu. Boží milost postačí na utišení bouře a na příkaz vodám. Musíme pevně státi na straně Boží bez zamyšlených výhrad, bez kolísání nebo pochyb.

Naše pravá síla nespočívá v pouhém množství, bohatství, nebo výzbroji; ta spočívá spíše v postavení, jaké zaujmeme tím, že se spoléháme na svrchovanou moc božského Principu. Mrs. Eddy píše v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 380): "Pravda vždy zvítězí;" a dodává, "Pravda je skála věčná, hlava úhelní, 'ale na kohož upadne, setřet jej.'" Žádné zdánlivé srocení zlomyslných záměrů nemůže změniti božský účel, nebo vyrvati Boží vládu z Jeho rukou.

Kristus Ježíš řekl (Matouš 24:6): "Budete slýchati zajisté boje a pověsti bojů. Hleďtež, abyste se nekormoutili." A dále pravil (Lukáš 10:19), "Aj, dávámť vám moc šlapati na hady a na štíry i na všelikou moc nepřítele, a nic vám neuškodí." Tento slib týká se dnes zajisté i nás. Přičiňme se o to, aby spravedlnost zavládla v lidských záležitostech bez bázně, bez pomyšlení na nové výčitky nebo pomstu, a konejme naši povinnost při zničení jakékoliv zdánlivé moci, která by se chtěla protiviti Bohu. Držme se na celé čáře Boží všechnosti a dokonalosti. Když se k Němu obrátíme s prosbou o pomoc a vedení, nabydeme vyššího duchovního porozumění, jež nás povede k plnějšímu pochopení Jeho všemohoucnosti. Můžeme spoléhati s jistotou na to, že nekonečná Mysl, božský Princip, ukáže jednotlivcům i národům pravou cestu. Bůh je nyní a navždy nejvyšší, a vítězství Pravdy nad tak zvanou myslí těla je božsky zajištěno. Vším co skutečně existuje vládne jediná Mysl.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Iberian Aid to Axis Irks Washington ..... ***By J. G. H.***

America's diplomatic relations with several countries give the distinct impression of a lull before a storm. Recent events have caused Washington to re-examine closely its ties with the nations of Southwestern Europe—France, Spain, and Portugal. While no hard-and-fast decisions have been made, the United States Government is known to be dissatisfied with the varying degrees of help which these three lands are giving the Axis.

Just as the rise of Pierre Laval to the Vichy French Premiership occasioned a visible hardening of American policy toward France, so reports from American representatives in Spain and Portugal have caused the State, War, and Navy Departments to wonder if the time hasn't come to give closer attention to events in the Iberian Peninsula. Each of the three Departments has a different complaint and they add up to a very serious problem for American diplomacy.

The question of Vichy France has received far more attention throughout the United States than have the problems connected with this country's continued relations with Spain and Portugal. The blunt warning here that M. Laval would not succeed in his goal of maintaining tolerable Franco-American relations has brought about tension between these two traditional friends that is unmatched since the United States forced the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico following the Civil War.

Pétain's Weakness Deplored

It must be remembered that the State Department continued to deal kindly with Vichy despite bitter accusations of appeasement from influential circles both here and in Great Britain. Having thus weathered many a storm because of its policy, it is not surprising that the Department is particularly incensed at what it feels is the shameless refusal of the French Government, particularly Marshal Philippe Pétain, to stand up to Germany on the matter of Pierre Laval.

Although the Laval policy is a devious one—he is committed to giving Germany all the aid and comfort he can get away with—the official American attitude is hardly less so on several points. Washington knows that the Laval course of action will sooner or later cause a final showdown between it and Vichy, yet it has not issued any clear statement as to just what it will do in the event that Vichy takes this or that step. Yet such a warning would clarify the issue for the French people, putting the onus of future trouble squarely on the shoulders of M. Laval.

Having seen its policy of moderate cordiality toward Vichy end in a bitter disappointment, the State Department is now highly sensitive in regard to the somewhat similar line being followed in regard to Fascist dictator Francisco Franco's Spanish regime. With the Vichy situation exploding in its face, the Department is acutely anxious to avoid any other diplomatic fiascos.

This country has known for a long time that a substantial portion of the commodities sent from this country to Spain have either gone directly to Germany or have released commensurate quantities of Spanish goods for export to the Nazis. Nevertheless, both this country and Great Britain have felt that this system of international bribery paid moderate dividends in winning friends among the Spanish people and in persuading General Franco that he had something to win by discouraging the Germans from using Spain as another national doormat.

The continued activity of Spanish propagandists among the people of Latin America and the recent official Spanish statement that Madrid would supply Germany with 1,000,000 volunteers to fight the Red Army, if necessary, have measurably dampened enthusiasm here for the policy of "help and hope."

Center of Espionage

With trade between Spain and Argentina increasing rapidly at the present time and with Madrid's announced intention of establishing an air line between the Spanish and Argentine capitals, the United States is now faced with the immediate problem of seeing Spain turned into a veritable funnel through which Latin-American goods can pour into Axis factories. Since France is daily increasing its aid to Germany, it makes it all the more imperative that Spain be prevented from assuming the position of a major supplier to the Axis.

The position of Portugal vis-à-vis the United Nations is somewhat different Small in territory and poor in economy. Portugal is not able to send much raw material to Germany, but its contribution to the Axis war effort is nonetheless highly important. For today Lisbon is to World War II what Geneva, Switzerland, was to the first World War—the international espionage center.

Both the War and Navy Departments have established indisputably that a considerable portion of Axis advance knowledge as to United Nations' moves is either picked up in Lisbon or passes through that city.

While wishing to maintain its own official and unofficial representatives in Lisbon, Washington hopes to put a crimp in the extraordinarily successful Axis espionage system there. It is known that the question has been discussed in meetings of the Army Intelligence Division but the problem remains.

Although technically out of war, the countries of Southwestern Europe are, when their efforts are added together, doing yeoman service for the Axis. With the war admittedly destined to be a long one, the United States may soon find that it will have to take drastic steps to correct this situation.

The Country Speaks: New York

Hymn of Man's Freedom ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

There are sermons and songs that live forever; that serve to lead individuals and nations into the hills wherein are found salvation, of which freedom is an integral part.

April 24 was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of one of these songs—the Marseillaise, which has echoed through the years and moved peoples to achievements that bless all mankind.

There is a strong kinship between Roger de Lisle's marching song and the opening sentences of the second paragraph of the Declaration of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. . . ."

Reflecting this, de Lisle's song was destined to become not only the marching hymn of the French Republic, but the universal hymn of man's freedom.

The song is clothed in drama. One seems still to hear it echoing first through the far south of France when the Reds of the Midi—Barbaroux's "Six Hundred Marseillaises"—sang it as they took up their march to Paris in 1792. They were the "enfants de la patrie," musket on shoulder, sabre on thigh and drawing three pieces of cannon. All along the dusty roads they sang their song, while the peasants—the real France—stood by the highway and cheered them on to Paris and fateful August 10, when the steel tide beat against the barriers of Chateau Tuileries until the eastern courts gave in and, with the black-browed Marseillaises in the van, the Chateau was stormed and King Louis, the Queen, Sister Elizabeth and the two royal children quit the Tuileries forever.

What a word-picture Carlyle painted of this storming and of the Swiss Guards defending the King's residence:

"True-born were these men: sons of the men of Sempach, of Murten. . . . Let the traveler, as he passed through Lucerne, turn aside to look a little at their monumental Lion. . . . Hewn out of living rock, the Figure rests there, by the still lake-waters, in lullaby of distant tinkling rance-des-vaches, the granite Mountains, dumbly keeping watch all around, and, though inanimate, speaks."

The message de Lisle's song carried is as pertinent in France and the Nazi-occupied countries today as it was when the Reds of the Midi sang it as the eighteenth century was drawing to its close and the most spectacular and colorful of all revolutions was a-borning. Today the song is being sung in those countries, whisperingly. There is no reason to doubt what the result will be, even though the contest be long and hard—or even shorter than men now anticipate. It will be effective unless this "world of ours is anything but a lost, ironclad manned by a crew of fools and mutineers to drift between the cold forts of the stars."

To Change the Subject:

Looking a 'Benefit' Squarely in the Face ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

This is an era of changes and I'm wondering whether one of the casualties of the war might not well be the so-called "benefits." I mean of course, benefit entertainments for which you buy a ticket in order to aid a good cause, are given food, and a program, plus the feeling that you have done your good deed for the day, while the "cause" gets what's left over after the food and other items have been paid for.

Although benefits have appeared to thrive on the war with everybody sponsoring one for this kind of relief or the other, there is a stirring of dissatisfaction that does not indicate a rosy future for them. There have been so many, people are beginning to think there have been too many and to question their value.

The other day, I was talking to a member of a committee for a benefit entertainment. Among those on her list to call, inviting their patronage, were several mothers of boys already serving on foreign shores with the American forces. Would the mothers attend an entertainment to raise money to provide this or that for our service men? The answer was "No." They had already given to their country that which they cherished most on earth. They would buy Defense Bonds too and they would give to war relief and other war projects but they did not want entertainment in return. It seemed incongruous and they said so.

After all, why must we eat in order to raise money to provide comforts for our soldiers, relief for their families or food for the starving?

If you stop and look a benefit squarely in the face, it becomes less of a noble undertaking than it appears at first glance. It is revealed as a means of coaxing from a reluctant public, money which, it is assumed, it would not otherwise contribute. The benefit appears a juvenile and often disheartening frivolous approach to the grave problem of providing funds to meet an urgent need.

Perhaps wartime is the right time for awakening the American public to the demand for growing up in its giving.

Maybe it will learn to reach down in its pocket and make an outright contribution when the call comes without asking for anything in return—not even a "thank you."

I can hear the protests, "But you can't raise money any other way."

Can't you? How about the community fund?

That is a concrete example—one to be found anywhere in the country—of how people will accept responsibility and measure up to it when an appeal is made from that standpoint. It's their community and conditions in it are up to them, they have been told. They know it's true, so they line up and do their part as citizens.

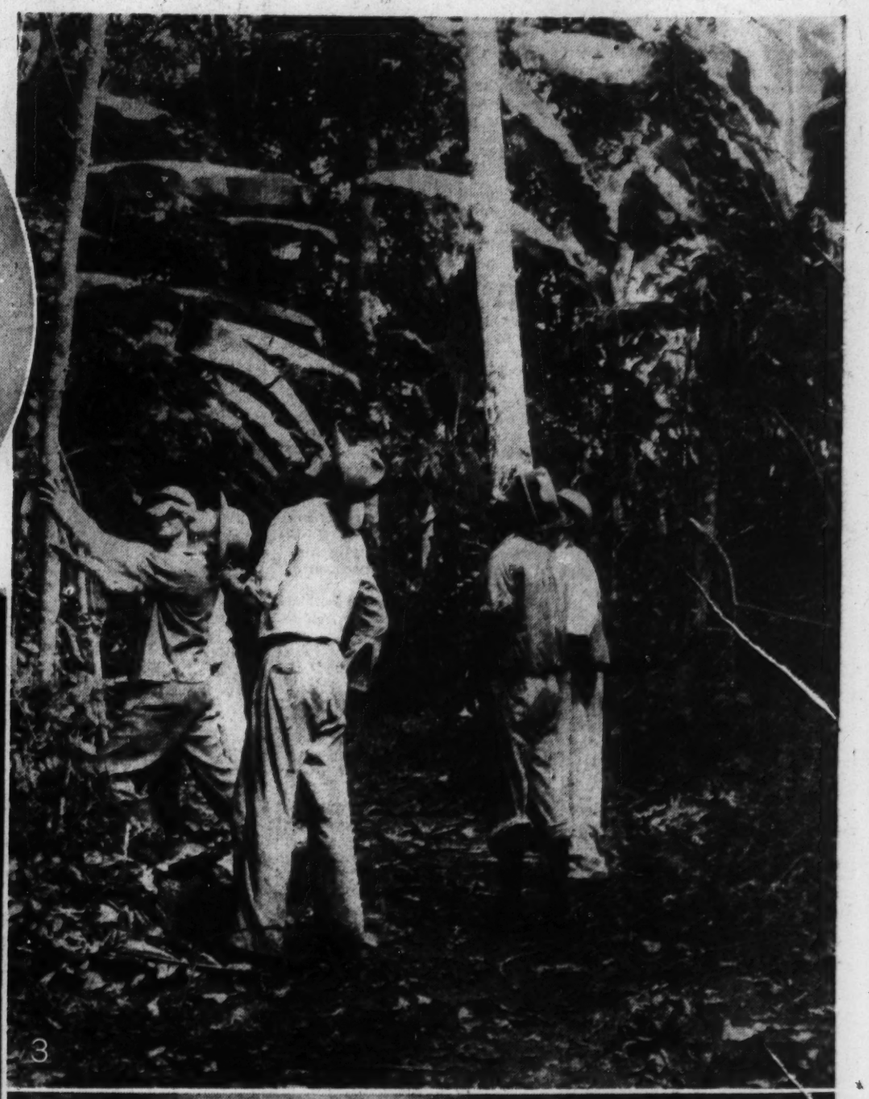
Well, here we are in the midst of war—our war, our responsibility. In addition to buying War Stamps and War Bonds just as regularly as we pay the rent, we shall be contributing to various projects connected with the war. Are we going to divert half of our contribution to food and entertainment, for us, or are we going to separate our giving from our getting?

No doubt a change will require some educational work—call it propaganda if you will. After people have been used to having money eased out of their pockets to the tune of music and the click of banquet plates, it may seem unnatural to have to reach down and pull it up by voluntary effort. It may seem unnatural, but it will be gratifying.

It will mean perhaps an evening at home with a good book instead of out at an entertainment that we did not choose but which was thrust upon us by a worthy cause. Money will be put aside systematically to meet relief and other needs. The importance of giving intelligently will be emphasized as much as the importance of buying wisely. Need and not entertainment will be the call to which we shall respond, and our self-respect will grow.

Maybe we'll develop a new American approach, a responsible, adult desire to do our part so that all of the benefit of our giving will go to those for whom it is intended. If we do, the old-fashioned "benefit" is doomed.

Indians Search Jungles of Panama for Rubber



Wild and semi-wild trees offer possible source of supply — Price still biggest obstacle.

By Agnes Wilcox Campbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama—Wild and semi-wild rubber which until the development of plantation rubber in the Far East formed an important part of Panama's exports to the United States now bids fair to return to its place of importance as the rubber shortage forces the price up to a point where the rubber can be collected and shipped to the markets of North America.

Agricultural experts of both the United States and Panamanian Governments variously estimate the number of wild and semi-wild trees at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. Jungle "old timers" and Indians speak quietly of thousands of scattered wild trees in the valleys along the upper reaches of the Bayano River in Darien district 150 miles east of the Panama Canal. Reports are unanimous that the rubber trees are there and are ready for tapping, but they all stress the many difficulties which need to be overcome in collecting this wild rubber.

In addition to the truly wild rubber trees, there are large quantities of semi-wild trees on old abandoned plantings set out from 25 to 40 years ago by five or six different companies who speculated and lost on it. In 1907, a report published by the Darien Gold Mining Company listed among its assets rubber plantations containing 250,000 trees ranging at that time from one to five years in age. Rubber trees are not large enough to tap until they are about eight years old.

The Darien Gold Mining Company trees would now be between 35 and 40 years old and capable of bearing. The total number of trees planted in the region of Darien is placed at hundreds of thousands and some estimates are as high as a million. Charles L. Luedtke, United States Agricultural Attache to Panama, warns however that "all such figures must be taken for what they are worth, since no careful census has ever been taken, and most, if not all of these estimates are based on the number of trees that were planted."

While governmental surveys and speculations proceed apace and while a group of North American rubber experts are expected momentarily, the old time export firms like the Colon Import and Export Company who formerly shipped tons of crude rubber to the United States markets, have quietly sent out scouts to tell the jungle people that the firm is once more interested in purchasing all the latex—crude rubber—or "caucho" as it is called in Panama that can be brought in to them. Samples of the product are already arriving on the company's coastal trading boats and every day more of the people "jungle-wise" enough to survive the hardships which they know they will encounter in gathering the wild rubber slip quietly off for Darien.

Reminiscing across the counters of the trading companies about the old time rubber trade in Panama, exporters tell many tales of the hardships and difficulties of the business. The wild trees—most of those in Panama are scattered throughout vast jungle tracts—are believed to be of the Castilla variety which can yield at most about three pounds of dry rubber a year. The men gathering the "caucho" must lead spartan lives in order to reach and get out the slabs of crude rubber.

Semi-wild rubber is easier to obtain since the plantations were laid out along the banks of rivers which would afford transportation. The "caucho" gatherer slits the bark of the tree horizontally about half way around the trunk and places a pan or cup at the end of the slit. To completely girdle the tree would be to probably kill it. The sap of the tree or the "latex" drips into the cup and is then collected into a larger vessel. Into this thick milky substance, alum, white ashes or chunks of ordinary laundry soap are thrown to cause the water to separate from the rubber.

The evil smelling glutinous mass left in the pan is then smoked over primitive camp fires and the slabs packed out of the jungle on men's backs or transported down the rivers in "piraguas"—flat bottomed canoes hollowed out of single large tree trunks. At the coastal villages, the rubber is sent by trading schooners and launches to the markets in Panama City and Colon.

Until the beginning of the present century, all commercial rubber came from natural or wild rubber sources similar to that to be found in Panama today. Wild rubber continued to furnish over one half of the world's rubber supply until about 1914 when competition from plantation rubber of the Far East forced the price of wild rubber to such a low point that no one would venture into the jungles after it.

By 1939 only 3 per cent of the world's supply came from wild sources. Rubber experts explain this by pointing out that wild or semi-wild trees can yield only a small percentage of dry rubber a year in comparison with the high-yield trees developed in the Far Eastern plantations. Various companies including Goodyear have experimented with plantings of the Far Eastern high-yield trees in Panama, but these do not thrive in the Panamanian climate, making it necessary to depend upon the native varieties.

The United States is the largest user of rubber in the world even in normal times importing around 650,000 tons a year. In 1940, imports of crude rubber into the United States amounted to 818,000 long tons, valued at $318,000,000.

Approximately 97 per cent of these imports came from the Far East and it now remains to be seen just what percentage of this supply can be filled from the long-neglected Central and South American jungles of which the Panamanian situation is typical.

While crude rubber sold for as high as $1.10 a pound in New York during the last war, exporters today say, "Give us 60 cents a pound in New York and we'll find men to risk their lives to get it out to you."

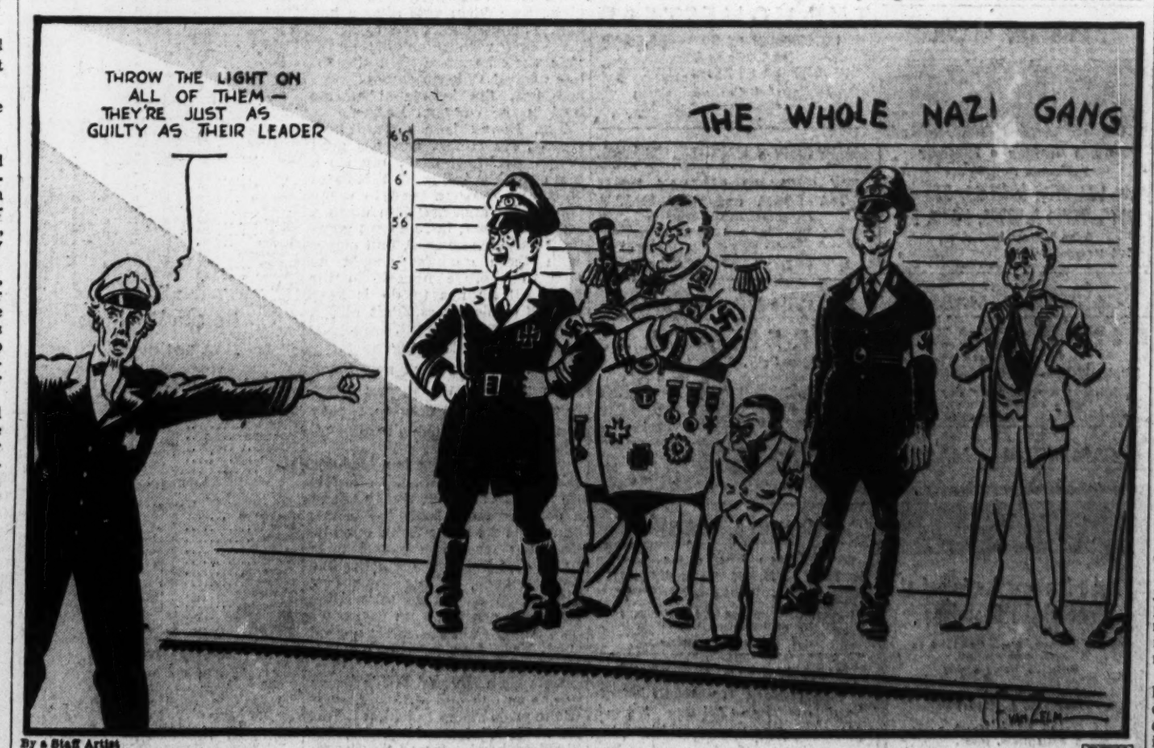
Trader in Rubber

1. Crude rubber as brought out of the jungles is in slabs of glutinous substance which drips dark water. 2. A Darien brave like this will trade crude rubber for beads and other simple objects.

Courtesy Foto Fiatau, Panama

Will America's Tires Come Out of Panama?

3 (Above). Along the Yavisa Trail, showing tall slender rubber trees. 4. In slabs the wild rubber is packed out of the jungle on men's backs or transported down the rivers to coastal villages in these "piraguas," which are flat-bottomed canoes hollowed out of tree trunks.



By a Staff Artist

The Line-Up

Dick Newsome Still No. 1 Man on Joe Cronin's Pitching Staff at Fenway Park

Boston Wool Trade Golfers Turn Out in Record Number

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Had any stranger wandered over the South Shore Country Club of Hingham, yesterday, singing loudly enough to be generally heard "Baa, Baa, black sheep, have you any wool?" he might have been fairly stampeded. It might have been with offers to sell or offers to buy. That I wouldn't know, not being cognizant of the precise situation in the wool market, at the moment. In any event, his song would have been extremely appropriate, for it was initial 1942 outing of the Boston Wool Trade Golf Club and it was a record-breaking first day out for this body, with 70 members and guests in the tournament and a dozen to 20 more at the dinner.

Boston has an exceptional number of these golfing groups identified with various trade organizations and the wool trade ranks high both in numbers and enthusiasm. Its golf club has 220 members, 11 more than last year. Its purchase of 200 tickets to the "Big Eight" Navy Relief tournament at Charles River Country Club May 16, along with a liberal purchase of the higher-priced "sponsor" tickets to that event, is a fine tribute to its President, Harold T. Lindsay, who also is President of the Charles River Club.

Grand Turnout

The grand turnout yesterday may strongly influence other trade organization golf clubs which have been debating the advisability of carrying on this season. They might all consider that it might be wise to arrange their tournaments, as far as feasible, to courses which require the minimum of mileage.

Prices ran high in the wool trade, as measured by some of the scores, which ran as high as 118. A "ceiling" of 150 on scores had been declared in advance of the tournament. Whether there were any such is known only to those who hid behind the always available "N. C.," signifying "No card." Not all of those who had that alphabetical, rather than numerical, return could possibly have gone that high.

Too Much Gardening

Johnny Barbour, for example, was an "N. C.," but that undoubtedly was because of a chap who often has been in the low 70's may have been a trifle disgusted at reaching the turn in 47, with nothing under 4. That's what comes of spending too much time in the garden with the shovel, hoe, and rake, instead of on the links with the driver, mashie, and putter. He would have been mollified to hear a following player ask, "Who's that fellow; he looks like a golfer." Johnny was hitting his drives.

There was nothing of the "black sheep" about Charlie Beatty, of Charles River. He was the lone under-80 man of the day, 38 out, 39 back, the back nine including two three-putt greens. He likewise was the only player under 40 both nines and there was only one other below 40 either nine—O. V. Geary, 45, 39—84; strokes higher than normal.

Odd Contributions

There were the customary odd contributions, such as B. Bent starting 9, 2; John Black, the club secretary, starting 9, 4, 6, for a 55 out, then 46 home, for a total that once upon a time would have given him concern; Gene Lynch making a drive at the 16th that measured 22 inches; Ed Hamlin (guest) being one of the few to use enough club to get home at the short 11th, and then doing it so well that after going over in one, he took six to get back and three putts; G. Peacock going out in 62 and back in 46 and V. P. Roberts quite the reverse, with 42 out of 51 back. Plenty goes on at these events.

The best-ball and worst ball of the entire field tells its own story of the variety on display:

Best-Ball

Out	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	—34
In	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	—32—66

Worst-Ball

Out	9	7	9	9	8	10	9	9	10	—80
In	7	9	11	8	7	8	8	6	9	—73—153

The man who did himself most proud, and got the most out of it by winning first net prize (in war saving stamps) was J. E. Riley, 93-28-65. He quite outdid himself. Charlie Beatty, 77-11-66, and Dave Shannon, 88-22-66, tied for second net and Beatty won the toss. Both got war stamps.

Gross and net scores of members:

J. E. Riley, 93-65; Charles Beatty, 77-66; D. Channon, 88-66; R. Harley, 101-69; J. Anthony, 100-70; J. W. Kane, 101-71; R. W. Coates, 87-72; W. H. Lister, 97-72; J. A. Rowen, 91-72; S. Fulton, 95-73; H. Kendall, 94-73; G. W. Russell, 88-74; C. C. Wood, 82-74; B. Dean, 96-75; J. L. Black, Jr., 83-75; C. C. Kane, 95-76; S. W. Gifford, 96-76; G. G. Lynch, 96-76; B. Bent, 107-77; R. Manning, 88-77; F. D. Jewett, 95-78; D. F. Bates, 108-78; F. R. Colburn, 96-78; F. W. Swenson, 93-78; S. Buchanan; 100-78; A. Robinson, 91-80; O. V. Geary; 94-80; E. O'Donnell, 95-80; J. Nichols, Jr., 96-80; Joe Draper, 105-80; R. I. Goodrich, 111-81; A. J. Callard, 111-81; R. Stokes, 106-81; V. P. Roberts, 93-82; J. A. Buffins, 100-82; T. A. Kennedy, 116-83; J. L. Black, Sr., 101-83; C. C. Wilcox, 103-84; A. L. Cloutier, 112-87; G. Peacock, 108-87.

Improved Fielding

MIAMI, Fla., May 1 (AP)—Fans believe the fielding is getting better in the Class D Florida East Coast League.

The reason: there was only one triple play in the first two years of the league's existence. In two weeks this season there have been three.

Busy Brownie —By Pap'

JUST SIGN HERE
Vernon STEPHENS
—THE BROWNS' ROOKIE SHORTSTOP IS HEADED FOR STARDOM
THE BROWNS PLUCKED HIM RIGHT OUT OF LONG BEACH JUNIOR COLLEGE FOUR YEARS AGO
I LIKE TO BACK UP THIRD BASE
FEW SHORTSTOPS CAN GO TO THE RIGHT AND GET 'EM THE WAY HE DOES
HE IS BUILT LIKE A REAL HITTER ALTHOUGH HE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED BY BIG LEAGUE HURLING
PAP'

Wide World Features

The St. Louis Browns plucked Vernon Stephens right out of Long Beach, California, Junior College about four years ago and let him understand that one day he would be playing shortstop for the Brownies. A few days after Stephens had signed with the Browns for a bonus of $500, scouts of the Red Sox and Indians came along with more flattering offers but Stephens felt his chances of getting an early trial at shortstop were best with the Browns.

The management of the Browns has been most patient in bringing Stephens along through the minors the right way, Springfield, Ill., Johnstown, Pa., Mayfield, Ky., San Antonio and Toledo were on his path to the big show. With Toledo last season, Stephens came along fast and Manager Luke Sewell of the Browns is convinced he is ready.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Braves' Rookie a Hitter

The latest sensation of the National League is Froilan "Nanny" Fernandez, a Californian from 'Frisco who has come East to play third base for the Braves. No one yet has accused the boy of being a Pie Traynor or Ken Keltner in the field, but when he walks up to the plate with a bat in his hands, he speaks with authority. Every ball player and manager who has looked at him, either in spring training or since the bell rang, calls him a good hitter.

"He's always been a good sticker," said Del Baker of the Tigers, who saw him in the South. "Even if I didn't know his background, I'd know he had been by the way he handles himself. After you've been around this game for a while, you can spot a good hitter after one turn at bat."

As a Fielder

If critics thought that Fernandez took the shape of a hitter in the Grapefruit League, they also tagged him as one of the poorest defensive infielders they had ever seen. Nanny waved at balls as they were lined in his direction. He would get down to grass cutters, but still they would roll through his legs. And on the rare occasions when he did get his glove on the ball and hold it, his throws across the diamond or to second base would keep his mates stretching.

But despite erratic defensive play, Casey Stengel kept his rookie third sacker in spring games. When the season opened at Philadelphia, the boy was still there. The combined coaching of Stengel and Eddie Miller has settled him somewhat. And as Casey says: "He's young and he's got a head on his shoulders. Why shouldn't he be able to learn how to field?"

No Shortstop

Said Bob Quinn, Braves' prexy: "They told me on the Pacific Coast not to buy him if we wanted him for shortstop. They said his only chance in the big leagues was at third base. So we knew that we were getting a boy who was not settled in the field. But we also knew that we were getting a hitter. Everybody agreed on that."

Fernandez has good eyes at the plate. He seldom goes after a bad ball. The pitchers have to get it over—and with something on it. This week he made eight straight hits against Chicago Cub pitching and took the individual batting lead in the National League.

Too, Nanny is a natural base runner. He is fast and has good judgment. They won't often get him out while trying for that extra base. The Dodgers tried to rough him up by knocking him down a couple of times, but he kept going right back for more. A ball player with these qualities should be able to improve himself in the field. All he has to do is keep looking to his left at Eddie Miller, a past master at the art.

Need Pitching

On the strength of new-found batting power, the Braves figure to crowd the first division, if they can get enough pitching to discourage opposing rallies.

"We won the first four games," said Bob Quinn, "though our hitting was in and out. But in taking a double-header from the Giants and three from the Cubs, our hitting was what you expect it to be. If Jim Tobin keeps going like he has been, he'll be our best pitcher. We know that Dick Errickson can finish up games for us. Johnny Sain has made a good start. Yes, if we get any pitching at all, we'll be all right."

This Sain shapes up in early games as one of the mound finds of the year. Taken to Sanford, Fla., on a "look" from Nashville, the big right-hander forced the Braves to go to the till for the purchase money. Every time Stengel waved him in for an inning or two, he put out the fire. Since the start of the race, Sain has yielded just one hit in 8⅓ innings of rescue work. He holds one win over the Cubs.

The Braves have also found Tommy Holmes a helpful tool. After two or three years of hunting, Stengel has finally found a man to replace Johnny Cooney in center field. Casey has found Tommy's hitting a pleasant surprise. Frank Demaree, in far better shade than a year ago, has helped the attack.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers' nine-game winning streak ended by Cincinnati Reds, 2-1 in 11 innings, as Bucky Walters pitched seven-hit ball and scored winning run.

Three Years Ago

At his own request, Lou Gehrig was taken from New York Yankee lineup after playing in record string of 2,130 consecutive games. Babe Dahlgren replaced him and hit double and homer as Yanks beat Detroit, 22-2.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Doerr	30	7	12	3	10	.400
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Tabor	59	8	20	0	4	.339
Lupien	12	4	4	0	1	.333
Di Maggio	61	16	20	2	9	.328
Foxx	46	10	15	1	7	.326
Pesky	62	8	20	0	6	.323
Fox	56	8	16	0	14	.286
Williams	52	14	14	3	14	.269
Peacock	22	4	5	0	2	.227
Conroy	33	9	7	1	5	.212
Finney	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Cronin	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Fernandez	73	9	26	2	10	.356
Demaree	48	5	15	0	6	.313
Sisti	30	4	9	0	7	.300
Holmes	45	6	13	1	3	.302
Kultis	21	3	6	0	1	.286
Lombardi	40	4	10	2	7	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Ross	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Miller	62	5	15	0	3	.242
West	30	6	9	0	0	.231
Gremp	36	3	8	1	4	.222
Cuccinello	36	1	8	0	3	.222
Waner	31	3	6	0	4	.194
Cooney	43	5	6	0	1	.140
Masi	9	1	1	0	2	.111

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	4	3	0	1.000
Wagner	2	2	0	1.000
Dobson	3	2	1	.667
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Judd	3	1	2	.333
Hughson	2	0	0	.000
Brown	2	0	0	.000
Chase	1	0	0	.000
Ryba	2	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	4	1	0	1.000
Sain	2	1	0	1.000
Tobin	5	3	2	.600
Salvo	3	1	1	.500
Yost	3	1	1	.500
Javery	3	1	1	.500
Earley	3	1	1	.500
Hutchings	4	0	0	.000
Donovan	3	0	0	.000
Hickey	1	0	1	.000
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

College Baseball

Results April 30
By the Associated Press

Drexel 5, Westchester Teachers 4.
Great Lakes N. S. 16, Miami 8.
N. Y. U. 32, Brooklyn College 6.
Princeton 7, Dartmouth 6 (1st game).
Princeton 6, Dartmouth 5 (2nd game).
Maine 6, New Hampshire 5 (1st game).
New Hampshire 6, Maine 4 (2nd game).

Around The Hub

Busy Week End

Harvard's varsity crew, which started off with the hopes of another unbeaten season last Saturday by winning the Rowe Cup regatta here, goes to Princeton tomorrow to compete in the race for the Compton Cup. The Crimson, which won the affair last year, will be seeking its sixth straight Compton victory. Harvard will race against Princeton and M. I. T., with Syracuse an added entry which will not be bidding for the trophy.

Six other varsity contests face the Crimson this week end, the baseball team going to Holy Cross, the golf team meeting Maine at Belmont Country Club, the lacrosse eleven playing Tufts on the Business School Field, the tennis team playing host to Bowdoin, and the Rugby aggregation facing Yale at New Haven. On Sunday the Rugby team plays the New York Rugby Club in New York.

The Boston Boot and Shoe Club's annual summer tournament will take place at Wollaston on June 1, with prizes to consist of war stamps and bonds.

Dick Gordon of Lynn has been elected to captain this season's Boston University tennis team, replacing Bill Pollard, who left school for the armed services. Gordon played in the No. 2 spot.

Ernie Colantonio, who pitched only last Tuesday, came back yesterday to give a courageous exhibition on the mound as a relief artist, despite a sore arm, to help Northeastern's varsity baseball team to a 9-8 victory over Colby in the 10th inning. Ernie held the Mules scoreless in the last three innings until his mates produced the winning run through the medium of a squeeze bunt laid down by Franklin Coole to bring in Mike Azzone from third base.

Briefs: Harvard beat M. I. T. in golf 9-0 yesterday at Belmont . . . The Crimson dinghy sailors beat Northeastern 27-24, while B. C. beat B. U. 32-20 on the Charles River yesterday . . . And Harvard's freshman baseball players beat Northeastern yearlings 7-6 after 16 innings . . . Princeton twice beat Dartmouth yesterday to take a long stride towards the Eastern Intercollegiae Baseball League championship . . . Vic Polich, Boston Olympics goalie, is now in the U. S. Army.

Reshevsky Tied With I. Kashdan For Chess Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—With the playing of the last adjourned games at the Manhattan Chess Club, the National Chess Championship tournament, which began at the Hotel Astor April 10, drew to a close. Of these games, by far the most important was Samuel Reshevsky's difficult draw with Isaac Horowitz. This enabled Reshevsky to equal Isaac Kashdan's score of 12½-2½.

This tournament is played every two years, and Reshevsky won all three of the previous events. It is anticipated that a match to break the deadlock will be played, possibly in the fall. In the meantime the players share custody of the Frank J. Marshall Trophy.

Third and Fourth prizes were shared by two members of the Manhattan Chess Club, long important figures in New York chess circles: A. S. Denker and A. S. Pinkus, each of whom scored 10½-4½. Herman Steiner, who came all the way from Los Angeles to compete, won fifth prize with a score of 10-5.

The leading players received the following cash prizes: $226.81, $226.81, $90.70, $90.70, and $45.36. In addition non-prize winners received $4.30 for each point scored. Two years ago the financial rewards for the contestants were approximately twice as much.

Reshevsky did not lose a game, but drew five. Kashdan lost to Steiner, and drew three. Each player won his remaining games. This tournament was like the 1940 event in this respect: Reshevsky staved off defeat in his last-round game, and thereby remained at the top.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	14	3	.824
Pittsburgh	9	6	.600
Boston	9	8	.529
New York	8	8	.500
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Chicago	7	9	.438
Cincinnati	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	4	12	.250

Results April 30

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 11, Cincinnati 8.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 7, New York 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	12	3	.800
New York	10	5	.667
Detroit	11	7	.611
Boston	9	6	.600
Washington	8	9	.471
St. Louis	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	5	12	.294
Chicago	3	12	.200

Results April 30

Boston 8, Detroit 3.
Washington 1, Chicago 0.
New York 3, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 1.

College Tennis

Results April 30
By the Associated Press

Seton Hall 9, Newark Teachers 0.

Now Has Three Victories; Braves Win Again in West

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dick Newsome

For the benefit of those who may have tuned in late, or not at all until today, Heber "Dick" Newsome is still the ace of the Red Sox pitching staff. By taking the clincher of the Detroit series at Fenway Park yesterday, 8-3, the likeable southerner with the North Carolina drawl and a knuckler that does everything except tickle a hitter under the chin, erased all doubt as to the claimant of the No. 1 spot. It was his third triumph, without defeat, in four starts.

Winner of 19 games a year ago in his freshman season, Newsome is well along the road toward a 20-win 1942 campaign. Supported by an improved Red Sox defense and the same old power, he should make it easy.

Missed Fourth

Except for a bad ninth inning against the Yankees a week ago today, Newsome would have four wins. Even if Mike Ryba could have come through in his relief role, Dick would have triumphed. Previously the famed Newsome knuckler had beaten the Athletics, 8-3, and the Yanks, 5-2. At New York, it had blanked the world champions after the third inning. However, Dick's favorite subject today was his hitting. Like most pitchers, he thinks he is pretty handy with a bat. No one could argue with him after that exhibition yesterday, when he hit cleanly to right field twice, drove in a run, and added a helpful sacrifice.

When they won the odd game of the Detroit series, the Red Sox tightened their grip on a first division berth and moved to within one half game of the third-place Tigers, who today and tomorrow are in Yankee Stadium. If Joe Cronin has any success at all against the Browns, who gave him a sad pushing around a year ago, the approaching series with the Indians may be a struggle for first place in the American League. The Tribe opens a three-game set at Fenway on Sunday.

Red Sox Hitting

The Red Sox continue to hit. Di Maggio and Peacock each picked up three in the Tiger final, Pesky had two doubles and Williams showed signs of shaking his slump by hitting his third homer into the Boston bull pen. With 16 runs scored, Di Maggio this morning was only two behind the league leader, George Case of Washington. Doerr, with a .400 average, was third on the Big Six table. Williams and Pete Fox, with 14 runs batted in apiece, were tied for third in that department.

Little Dom, the center fielder, is off to his best year, and that goes for in the field as well as at bat. Having made 20 hits in 61 official tries, he early today had a fine .328 figure for third place among Red Sox regulars. In the outfield, his running down of fly balls and throwing to the bases have been sensational. Yesterday was a good example. He had seven putouts and two of them brought the crowd to its feet—his clutch of Bloodworth's deep hoist to the center field wall with two on in the seventh inning, and his game-ending stab of another Bloodworth liner in right-center and the resulting double play to first base in the ninth.

Braves Winning

While the Fenway fans are watching the Red Sox and Browns this afternoon, they will keep one eye on the scoreboard for the progress of the Braves in St. Louis. Casey Stengel went into Sportsman's Park on the crest of a five-game winning streak, including two over the Giants and three from the Cubs. He was third in the National League, a mere game out of second.

The Braves proved at Wrigley Field that they no longer are push-overs at the plate. Nanny Fernandez did most of the hitting in the first two games there, getting eight straight. But when Claude Passeau stopped him in the final yesterday, Erne Lombardi and Buddy Gremp took charge. Gremp drove in a pair of runs with a double and his initial big league homer. Lombardi hit his second four-bagger of the season. For Jim Tobin, the pitcher, it was victory No. 3. He is going to have his biggest year.

Briefs . . . The Browns close their series at Fenway tomorrow . . . The Braves play a double-header at Pittsburgh on Sunday, then singles Monday and Tuesday . . . Although his average was down to .356 this morning, Fernandez was still leading his league . . . As Jimmy Brown of the Cardinals was in second place, the individual batting race today was being contested at Sportsman's Park . . . However, Nanny led the parade with 26 base hits.

Walter Hagen May Play Twilight Golf Matches

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 1—In the twilight of his career Walter Hagen may be playing twilight golf, if the plans of Fred (that man is here again) Corcoran materialize.

The one and only Haig is emerging from retirement this year to take part in charity matches, compete in the P. G. A. tournament, and lead a challenge team against the Ryder Cup team in a Red Cross Fund competition, and Corcoran, who talked the plump gate attraction into again displaying his links artistry to the public believes the Ryder match alone will raise $25,000.

"The match between Bobby Jones' team and the Ryder team last year raised $18,000," he says, "and with the increased interest in golf and the stress on war charities, I believe we'll top that figure easily.

Still Plays Well

"I played about a dozen holes with Hagen the other day," Corcoran went on, "and he showed me shots I hadn't seen in years. Low shots, shots to offset wind conditions, and others which the new crop of golf stars never use.

"He still can play a good game. In fact, he says: 'I'm the P. G. A. champion, aren't I?' He has to use a little roundhouse reasoning to arrive at that conclusion. He says in his last P. G. A. tournament match, in 1940, he defeated Vic Ghezzi. Vic is the present champion, and as Hagen didn't compete last year he says he's still the champion—the champion of Ghezzi, anyway."

As to the twilight golf angle, Corcoran says he plans to start exhibition matches around five o'clock on weekdays.

"We found out from our winter tour that, although the Sunday crowds were up as much as 70 per cent over a year ago, the attendance fell off during the week. The interest is there, but the fans are busy and just can't get away for entertainment.

Can Finish Work

"With twilight matches they can finish their day's work and still watch the stars perform."

Corcoran, who is Tournament Manager for the P. G. A., sees his observations during the golf tour verified by the current baseball season, in which Sunday crowds to date for the most part have been whoppers.

"The people are working hard, but they still are keen for their sports," he explains. "You can see that in the Army camps. What part of the newspaper do the soldiers vie for in Army camps? It's the sports section, and they pore over the baseball box scores avidly. I've got a brother in camp and I know. If there were no sports to occupy their thoughts what would they do?"

No Schedule Yet

Corcoran hasn't lined up an exhibition schedule yet. There still remain tournaments with purses totaling about $50,000 on the regular schedule. These include the P. G. A. at Atlantic City, the Inverness Four-Ball at Toledo, the Mahoning Valley at Girard, Ohio; the Tam-O-Shanter at Chicago, the St. Paul open, and Canadian open and the Henry Hurst invitation at Philadelphia.

The Tournament Manager is going ahead cautiously, trying to sort the bona fide patriotic offers to stage charity exhibitions from those that have a publicity odor. Besides, he can't plan too far in advance as he doesn't know where some of the stars will be.

"There are 60 P. G. A. members in the service now. The others are ready to go when their call comes," he explains.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 6, Toronto 3.
Newark 15, Buffalo 5.
Montreal 5, Syracuse 4.
Baltimore 8, Rochester 6.

American Association

Milwaukee 6, Toledo 5.
Columbus at Kansas City postponed.
Louisville at St. Paul postponed.
Indianapolis at Minneapolis postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento at San Francisco postponed.
Oakland at Portland postponed.
Hollywood at Seattle postponed.
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3.

Texas League

San Antonio 3, Tulsa 1.
Fort Worth 4, Shreveport 4.
Houston 4, Oklahoma City 3.
Beaumont 7, Dallas 3.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 7, Memphis 6.
Knoxville 14, Birmingham 3.
Atlanta 7, Little Rock 1.
New Orleans 8, Nashville 4.

Eastern League

Scranton 9, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Hartford 10, Springfield 3.
Albany 2, Binghamton 1.
Elmira 7, Williamsport 5.

North Carolina has won the Southern Conference indoor track title nine times in 12 years.

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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Chamber Urges Congress to Protect 'Right to Work'

Business and Industry

House Group Votes 94 P. C. Corporate Tax

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee agreed today on a flat 94 per cent excess profits tax rate for corporations.

Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina, announced the committee had voted for the flat rate and also had agreed to retain the present 24 per cent normal tax for corporations with income of more than $25,000. He said the committee hoped to vote later in the day on new surtax schedules which are either 6 or 7 per cent at present, depending on income.

Representative Cooper (D) of Tennessee, who explained the committee's action with Mr. Doughton, said the members also had agreed to revise the excess profit credit allowed corporations on their invested capital as follows: Eight per cent on the first $5,000,000 of invested capital, 7 per cent on the second $5,000,000, 6 per cent on the next $190,000,000, and 5 per cent on the excess above $200,000,000.

The committee retained the excess profits credit alternatives of invested capital or average earnings in the 1936-39 base period and decided to double the present $5,000 specific exemption granted all corporations as an excess profits tax credit.

Mr. Doughton and Mr. Cooper explained that the 94 per cent excess profit rate would mean that 6 per cent of excess profits would be left to corporations and that portion would not be subject to normal and surtaxes as at present.

The present normal corporation tax is graduated as follows:

Net income of less than $25,000—first $5,000 to $5,000, 15 per cent; $5,000 to $20,000, 17 per cent; $20,000 to $25,000, 19 per cent; above $25,000, 24 per cent. Continuation of these rates was voted by the committee.

The present surtax is at the rate of 6 per cent for corporations with net income of less than $25,000, 6 per cent on the first $25,000 above that level, and 7 per cent in the higher brackets.

Members reported that there was considerable sentiment for a 16 per cent surtax, which would give a combined 40 per cent normal and surtax for most corporations. But statisticians presented figures showing that a combination of 40 per cent and an excess profits rate of 90 per cent would not produce the $3,000,000,000 which Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau asked Congress in March to raise from corporations. Committee members were not able immediately to give an estimate of the yield of the approved 94 per cent rate.

Promoted

Manning O'Connor

Elected Vice-President in Charge of the Toilet Goods Division of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. Mr. O'Connor has been with the company since 1930.

U. S. Treasury To Issue New Type of Bond

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the Treasury would begin a new financing policy Monday designed to raise an indefinite amount, but probably in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000 during May.

The program was divided into three steps, as follows:

1. The Treasury will offer for sale a $1,250,000,000 issue of the ordinary type of Government bonds. They will bear 2 per cent interest and have a "medium maturity," which was understood to means approximately 10 years. The bonds are designed primarily for sale to banks.

2. The Treasury will offer an indefinite amount of a new type of registered bond, bearing 2½ per cent interest and having a "long term" maturity, believed to be between 20 and 25 years. The Treasury will sell as many of this type of bonds as are asked for during the period in which the offer is held open, probably about two weeks. This security is designed primarily for insurance companies, savings banks, trust companies and other large investors.

3. The Treasury will increase its weekly sale of short-term bills so as to borrow, in effect, $100,000,000 a week "for the next several weeks."

WPB Ready To Curtail Use of Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has announced that it stands ready to order curtailment in the industrial and residential use of power anywhere in the country, to cope with shortages whenever they occur.

"In some areas shortages of electric power already have occurred, and in others further shortages are threatened," the WPB said, explaining that the vast increase in use of energy by war industries had caused many power systems to reduce their margin of reserve power to a minimum.

New Utility Controls

The WPB also applied new controls to utility companies, effective immediately, requiring them to tie their systems together in order to transfer power from one area to another; to interchange power with other utilities, and to use water power wherever possible to save fuel.

All utilities were forbidden to abandon any existing generating facilities, except upon WPB authorization. In addition each utility was ordered to ascertain at once the amount of power available from nearby industrial plants which generate their own energy, and arrange to connect such capacity with its own system.

Regular consumers in any area will not undergo power curtailment until WPB has designated the region a "power shortage area," by reason of an actual or threatened scarcity. A series of curtailment measures were provided, any or all of which might be put into effect, depending on the seriousness of the shortage.

In any "power shortage area," WPB may:

Eliminate all non-essential lighting, such as signs, show windows, and athletic fields, and curtail illumination in stores, restaurants and public establishments to one watt per square foot of floor space. This would permit not more than 50 100-watt bulbs in a store 50 by 100 feet.

Restrict or prohibit the use of power by any consumer during peak periods.

Limit Use of Power

Limit delivery of power to an industrial consumer to a percentage of the highest demand made by him in the 12 months between May 1, 1941, and April 30, 1942.

Restrict the consumption of large non-residential users (those consuming more than 2,500 kilowatt hours a week) to a weekly quota based on percentage of their power consumption in April, 1942.

Restrict the consumption of residential and small commercial consumers (those using 2,500 or less kilowatt hours a week) on a basis to be fixed at the time of the shortage.

A list of consumers exempt from the curtailment was made public. It included governmental and community services, such as street lights, hospitals and schools; transportation services, communications services, military establishments, and plants engaged solely in war production.

C. of C. Calls for Open Shop During War Period

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 1—Approbation of the open shop and the suspension of all "artificial limitations upon hours of work" during the war have been established in a resolution by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in its relations policy.

The resolution adopted at the chamber's final session of its annual convention here yesterday also included an amendment which stated that "there should be immediate legislation by the Federal Congress to protect the right to work."

The resolutions recognized the right of labor to organize voluntarily and to bargain collectively, but specifically declared, after some vigorous discussion of the need for stricter safeguards, that "the right to obtain employment, and to remain in employment, should not be conditioned upon membership or nonmembership, in any organization, or upon any payment to anyone, and that legislation be enacted immediately to protect the right to work."

This was, of course, an expression of industry's resolute stand against the closed shop or its modifications.

Would Probe Tax Field

On taxes, the Chamber delegates approved Congress making careful "exploration of possible new kinds of taxes, such as general sales tax, and a withholding tax on salaries, wages, dividends, interest and other forms of income." Reliance should not be placed though, the resolution insisted, "as in the case in the current tax proposals advanced by the Treasury, upon heavily increased income-tax rates."

As for the excess profits tax the delegates agreed this to be the most effective means of reaching unusual profits under war conditions, but declared it improper to levy such a tax on normal profits.

Pointing to flaws in the present excess profits tax, the resolution held there should be reversion to the practice of the 1940 Revenue Act under which normal income taxes were deducted prior to application of the excess profits levy.

Disapproving some strong suggestions by convention speakers, the resolution in the section on foreign trade urged that suspension of customs duties and requirements that may affect wide categories of war supplies should apply only for the duration of the war."

The resolutions adopted by the Chamber were not as liberal or as broadly international as had been expected on the basis of the tone and context of most of the chief addresses during the week.

While those talks, and in general much of the informal discussion, emphasized a temperate view on domestic affairs, and a definitely global view of political policy, the resolutions were narrowed, to defensive statements concerning labor relations, price control, and taxes, and failed entirely to mention international obligations.

For All-Out War Effort

The resolutions did reiterate a strongly underlined determination of American business to sacrifice and give unqualified support to an all-out war effort. From this point on attention was directed to the problems of business in relation to labor and government chiefly.

Some lively discussion punctuated action on the matter of price control and the original resolution was substantially changed. It had read: "The Price Control Act, which gives authority for establishment of maximum prices of commodities, should be amended to include salaries, wages, bonuses, commissions, and compensation of all kinds paid to all employees, for services rendered, including corporate officers, directors, and managers."

The section as adopted read: "During war times the Price Control Act, which gives authority for establishment of maximum prices of commodities, should include all the elements which control prices, and this would include compensation for services rendered."

Bonus Discussion

The demand for a ceiling on wages as well as on commodity prices was not unexpected. The change in this resolution introduced a new element, having to do with whether bonuses and such kinds of compensation affect prices, or only costs. It was apparently the belief of the delegates that the section as adopted did not cover such bonuses, which are often given to hourly paid workers, but which are common in the upper executive brackets.

Jesse Jones made an accounting of more than $13,000,000,000 he said the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries had spent in the last two years in behalf of the war effort.

It ranged from purchase of the entire Cuban sugar crop to rehabilitation of a Newfoundland railroad.

Speaking before the Chamber, Mr. Jones, Secretary of Commerce as well as director of the RFC, said some of the outstanding items which went to make up the $13,000,000,000 were $1,912,000,000 to build aircraft plants, $360,000,000 for magnesium plants, $700,000,000 for plants to manufacture synthetic rubber, and $182,000,000 for shipyards.

"These expenditures will provide plant capacity sufficient to increase our annual production of aluminum to 2,100,000,000 pounds, as against 300,000,000 pounds two years ago," he said, "600,000,000 pounds of magnesium per year, as against 33,000,000 pounds a year ago; 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year, as against 25,000 tons. The synthetic rubber plants should come into production during 1942 and '43.

Eric A. Johnston, Spokane, Wash., business executive, was elected President of the Chamber at the close of the annual meeting.

Mr Johnston, who succeeded Albert W. Hawkes of New York and Kearny, N. J., for a one-year term, is associated with the Brown-Johnston Company; is chairman of the Washington Brick, Lime and Cement Company, and has other business interests in Washington. He had been a vice-president and director of the Chamber.

Six vice-presidents were elected. They were: William K. Jackson, Boston; Carl D. Brorein, Miami, Fla.; Roy C. Ingersoll, Chicago; Bernard F. McLain, Dallas, Texas; I. N. Tate, St. Paul, Minn., and Albert C. Mattei, San Francisco. Ellsworth C. Alvord of Washington was chosen treasurer, and John W. O'Leary of Chicago was named chairman of the executive committee.

The 10 nominated for the board of directors on Tuesday were formally elected for two-year terms. Next year's convention city will be selected at a board meeting in June.

Beth. Steel Sales Rise To All-Time Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corp., billed $306,000,000 worth of business in the first quarter of this year, a record for the company, but earnings were lower compared with the previous three months and the corresponding period last year, Eugene G. Grace, president, reported.

Gross business, Mr. Grace said, was running at the rate of $1,200,000,000 annually, compared with $961,000,000 for all 1941.

Profits Reduced

Profits for last quarter were $6,140,688 or $1.51 a common share, compared with $10,459,742 or $2.96 a share in the preceding three months and $10,436,028 or $2.95 a share in the first quarter last year.

Directors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, same as in recent quarters. It is payable June 1 to stock of record May 11. The preferred stock received its regular quarterly declaration of $1.75 a share, to be paid July 1 to stock of record June 5.

Mr. Grace revealed the corporation was running substantially ahead of schedule on its shipbuilding for the Navy and was up to schedule in merchant shipbuilding.

"Limitations on Navy shipbuilding," Mr. Grace said, "are occurring not in the shipyards but in things which must be supplied to shipyards, such as propulsion machinery, propellers and so forth."

Analyzing earnings for the first three months of this year, Mr. Grace said profit was approximately 2 per cent of the value of business billed during the period compared with 3.6 per cent in the same period last year; and that the net income was equivalent, on an annual basis, to 4.67 per cent on the company's investment, compared with 6.09 per cent last year.

Production High

Mr. Grace said production of steel ingots and castings, which averaged 98 per cent of capacity in the first quarter because of shortages of scrap steel for the furnaces, had currently risen to 100 per cent, but warned that the scrap situation might be expected to become acute again next winter, "perhaps worse than this winter."

He expressed hope the Government would give every consideration on materials priorities to all steel companies to let them construct pig iron furnaces which would permit less dependence on scrap.

"The scrap situation looks easier now because we are making special efforts to get it from the farms, from auto graveyards and so on; but when we use that up, its gone," Mr. Grace said.

March Structural Steel Orders Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Steel Construction reported shipments of fabricated structural steel in the first quarter of 1942 were 512,901 tons against 496,105 tons in the like 1941 period, an increase of 3 per cent.

Total bookings of new orders in the first three months of 1942 were 645,573 tons compared with 660,866 tons in the like 1941 quarter, a decline of 2 per cent.

Bookings of 236,791 tons for March this year were the largest recorded for any month since June, 1941, however and compared with 206,072 tons in March, 1941.

Household Finance Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Household Finance Corp. reported for the March quarter net profit of $1,225,185, equal to $1.37 a common share, against $1,665,067, or $1.96 a share, in the first period of 1941

U. S. Chamber Head Pledges Co-operation

By the Associated Press

Eric A. Johnston, newly-elected President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has pledged the full co-operation of his organization "with all governmental agencies and with all other groups in our national life, for total victory."

"To win the war is America's number one must," Mr. Johnston said. "Victory can only be had through the co-operation and total co-ordination of all of America's efforts all of the time.

"A stirring epic is being written by the more than 1,000,000 business men, large and small, who constitute the membership of the organizations in the national chamber.

"The magnificent accomplishment of business in its war effort is a compelling demonstration to the whole world that free management and free labor can outwork and outproduce the regimented and whip-lashed labor of the Axis."

Western Union Head Says Law Adverse To Telegraph Merger

WASHINGTON (AP)—The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company urged enactment of legislation to permit a merger of all telegraph companies, but declared that under the terms of a bill now pending any consolidation would be impracticable.

A. N. Williams, Western Union President, asked a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee to make numerous amendments to assure that a merger would result from the authorization, if enacted.

"Legislative permission to merge should be granted," Mr. Williams said. Existing duplication is wasteful. There is no more reason for three telegraph services than for three telephone services.

"Every reasonable encouragement should be given in the permissive legislation to include mergers. No obstacles that are necessary or burdensome should be put in their way.

"Naturally, whether Western Union will merge or consolidate with any other company is a matter that depends both upon the kind of permissive legislation enacted and upon the willingness of the stockholders to act under that legislation."

Declines Rail Arbitration

PEORIA, Ill., (AP)—George P. McNear, Jr., President of the Government-operated Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, has advised the War Labor Board that he would not participate in arbitration of a labor dispute on the line and that he would not accept findings of the arbiter.

Cotton Leader Urges National Sales Tax Plan

ATLANTA, May 1 (AP)—Suspension of peacetime social gains and enactment of a national sales tax were advocated today by W. N. Banks, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, as vital to winning the war.

In an address prepared for the association's 46th annual convention, Banks called for:

1. Suspension of the 40-hour week and adoption instead of a basic 48-hour week.

2. Elimination of "strikes, lockouts, closed shops, labor racketeers and anything that would impede the flow of goods to our armies."

3. An end to "the exasperatingly dilatory tactics on the part of Congress and the administration officials toward these important matters," which Banks described as a contributing factor" in the overwhelming defeats we have suffered on practically all battle fronts."

4. Enactment of a national sales tax to supplement normal income, war taxes and excess profits taxes.

5. Assurance of a margin of profit for manufacturers, for "without profits, there are no taxes."

"It is high time," Mr. Banks said, "for America to wake up to the peril that confronts her. France awoke too late. She insisted on retaining all social gains, working short hours at high wages, and producing 'too little, too late.' She now sees the result of her folly. The same fate awaits America unless we put our house in order—and quickly."

"We like our social gains but if they stand in the way of our winning this war, let us do away with them until the war is won," Mr. Banks added. "Let us do away with strikes, lock-outs, closed shops, labor racketeers, and anything that would impede the flow of goods to our armies.

"The patience of the American people in a crucial time like this has a limit. Congress should immediately outlaw strikes in any war industry. Labor unions should be made responsible for their acts the same as management is responsible for theirs.

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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U. S. Unemployment Insurance Group Sees Advantages in Canadian System

OTTAWA (CP) — A group of American unemployment insurance executives said at a press conference here they believed Canada can teach the United States a few tricks about the administration of unemployment insurance.

The visiting Americans, from New York State and Washington, D. C., are in Ottawa to watch the Canadian system in operation. They all agreed that in many points the Dominion plan was superior to the American way.

Milton O. Loysen, executive director of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Division, said that the state was contemplating radical changes in its own scheme and that he was determining what innovations from Canada could be introduced to advantage.

Mr. Loysen said one of the advantages of the Canadian system was that it adheres more closely to business insurance practices.

He and the other executives said they strongly approved the stamp plan as a means of collecting revenue, policing the scheme and keeping down fraud. Mr. Loysen said New York state is contemplating increasing its insurance coverage to include establishment with one or more employees. At present it covers only employers with four or more employees. If the scope of the plan is widened the stamp system may be used.

"Already New York has followed Canada's lead and last week both state legislative houses passed resolutions which put unemployment insurance payments on a daily instead of a weekly basis as formerly.

However, the Americans said they thought Canada could adopt a few points in the American way.

"We are impressed by the extreme complications of the Canadian system," said Mr. Loysen. "In New York we have striven for simplicity and cut corners wherever we could."

They also said they disagreed with the Canadian practice of insuring only those with incomes under $2,000.

The American delegation included William Arnstein, from the office of the New York State Budget Director; Joseph Cheles, New York Department of Audit and Control, Paul Mayer, Director of Tax and Wage Records, New York with Milton Bass, Assistant Director; W. Cameron Edey, regional representative of the Social Security Board and Charles W. Putnam, Federal Bureau of Unemployment Security, Washington.

S. O. of Ind. to Continue Advertising During 1942

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced it would continue advertising to the motoring public in 1942 by promoting automobile conservtaion.

Wesley I. Munn, advertising manager, said, "newspapers will receive most of the advertising. The spring and summer campaign will feature case histories of how motorists are achieving maximum mileage from their tires and automobiles."

He said 1,816 newspapers with a combined circulation of 14,625,139 will carry the advertising in the 13 States of the Middlewest in which the company markets. The total will include 1,276 weekly papers and 540 dailies.

President Approves WPB's War Power Supply Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has approved an agreement between the War Production Board and the Federal Power Commission which recognized the WPB as the primary directing agency for problems of war power supply, with respect to both planning and administration.

The WPB will assume full responsibility for rationing power "where the supply proves insufficient to meet all requirements."

Equipment Firm Name Changed

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of General Theaters Equipment Corp. changed the name of their company to General Precision Equipment Corp. since the company's production now is principally the manufacture of precision equipment for industry and war purposes. The corporation and subsidiaries other than Cinema Building Corp. reported net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $284,568 compared with $256,886 in the like quarter of 1941.

Two Investment Counsel Firms to Consolidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidation of the activities of the investment counsel firms of Scudder, Stevens & Clark and Clarke, Sinsabaugh & Co., Inc. will become effective on May 1, when the former firm will acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of Clarke, Sinsabaugh. The business of Clarke, Sinsabaugh will be continued at its present offices at 247 Park Avenue under the name of Scudder, Stevens & Clark, Incorporated, with E. Thurston Clarke continuing as president.

Two Clarke, Sinsabaugh officers—Charles M. O'Hearn and Henry G. Davis—will become special partners of Scudder, Stevens & Clark. Other partners are: Theodore Scudder, James N. White, F. Vinton Lawrence, Jr., Livingston T. Merchant, Hardwick Stires, Donald B. Smith, Robert G. Wiese, Ronald T. Lyman, Jr., and Winslow Lewis.

Westinghouse Net Drops for Quarter; Sales Rise 37 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company reported a net profit of $4,124,654 for the first quarter of 1942, compared with a net income of $5,627,264 for the corresponding quarter last year.

Board Chairman A. W. Robertson said that despite the decline in income, which he attributed primarily to increased provision for federal income and excess profit taxes, the company had delivered $31,000,000 worth of products more than in the first quarter of 1941.

Orders booked for the first three months this year totaled $282,387,969, against $144,795,948 in the same quarter of 1941, an increase of 95 per cent. Unfilled orders at the end of March amounted to $580,780,124 as compared to $284,311,048 on March 31, 1941. Net sales billed, representing orders delivered, amounted to $112,159,411 in the first quarter of 1942, against $81,141,645 in 1941, an increase of 37 per cent.

Bars Removed on Shipping Stored Coffee to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Inter-American Coffee Board has removed all restriction on shipment of coffee to the United States for storage.

The action was taken to aid coffee producers of 14 Latin-American countries in meeting the increasing shipping shortage in the hemisphere. The immediate effect of the resolution will be to allow producers of Venezuela and the Dominican Republic to ship stored coffee to the United States.

These two countries have filled their quotas for the current year, officials said. Coffee entered under such conditions will be applied to next year's quota.

Wolverine Tube Sale Approved

DETROIT (AP)—Sale of the Wolverine Tube Company to Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company was approved at a meeting of Wolverine stockholders. At a price which, after retiring the preferred stock at its call price of 105 and accrued dividends, would net the common stockholders approximately $6.50 a shore.

Contracts to Be Reviewed by Army, Navy and the Maritime Commission

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans for continuous review and adjustment of Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission contracts, designed to save the Government millions of dollars by trimming down excessive war profits, were announced by chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board.

Mr. Nelson said the three agencies would collaborate in studies of contracts, working out adjustments of refunds, and renegotiating contracts if necessary.

Big Savings

Recent discussions with three contractors by the War and Navy departments alone resulted in savings of $140,000,000, Mr. Nelson observed.

"The fact that such savings can be made is simply a reflection of the fact that neither profits nor costs can be accurately figured in advance, in time of war," Mr. Nelson continued. "In our war program we are calling on industrial firms to manufacture hundreds of articles which were never previously made on a mass production basis. Many of these firms had had no previous experience in the manufacture of those articles. In most cases, the articles are being produced in previously unheard of quantities.

"It is perfectly obvious that as a company gets into mass production on such articles, its costs go down. It costs less per gun to make 20,000 machine guns, for instance, than to make 100."

Square Deal

At the same time Mr. Nelson said it was obvious that a new contractor could not know in advance how much these costs would drop. In addition, the primary objective of procurement officers must be speed in production and it is out of the question to delay signing of all war contracts until everyone is certain that costs and profits have been figured down to the most just and equitable level, the WPB head declared.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War and Navy Departments reported that preliminary discussions with two contractors—Continental Motors Corporation and Jack & Heintz, Inc.—"already have resulted in savings on Government contracts of approximately $50,000,000."

Texas Co. Reports Gain In Domestic Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—W. S. S. Rodgers, President of the Texas Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting that estimated March quarter earnings of the big oil concern and subsidiaries, excluding European companies, were $7,900,000 or 73 cents a share against $6,600,000 or 61 cents a share for the first quarter of last year.

Provision for income and excess profits was at 1941 rates with a $5,000,000 reserve for additional taxes and other contingencies.

The first quarter earnings, said Mr. Rodgers, were not to be taken as an indication of the profits for 1942.

Bank Clearing Volume Declines During Week

NEW YORK, (AP)—Bank clearing volume this week dipped slightly under a week ago but continued substantially above 1941 figures, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Transactions in 24 leading cities totaled $6,796,330,000 or 11.8 per cent more than in the comparable week last year. Compared with last week, however, there was a decline of 3.1 per cent, a slighter decrease than in the same period of 1941.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	278,620
1942 volume to date	37,089,576
1941 volume to date	43,555,159

Utility Shares Lead Selective Market Rally

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Stocks negotiated another selective rally in today's market after a stumbling start.

Utilities, especially senior issues, stepped out in front near mid-day and gains for scattered favorites ran to 3 or more points. Industrials and rails, however, were a bit spotty throughout. Quotations were shaded in most cases in the final hour.

Dealings were relatively slow. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 300,000 shares.

American Telephone, off at the opening, came back for a good gain. In front of the upturn were preferreds of Public Service of N. J., United Corp., Engineers Public Service, West Penn Electric and American Power & Light.

Propped in the common ranks were Consolidated Edison, North American, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, Goodrich, Kennecott, American Tobacco "B" and Liggett & Myers "B."

Among falterers during most of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, United Aircraft, Texas Co., Great Northern and U. S. Gypsum. Motors were narrow.

Some Bonds Rise

A strong rally in public utility issues pulled the bond market out of a narrow and irregular trend today and gave the main list a silghtly higher appearance.

Going into the final hour numerous power and light bonds, many selling in the medium priced brackets on the stock exchange and curb, were higher by 1 to 2 points and volume was heavy, especially in some curb issues.

Brokers attributed the better performance of the group to details of the latest tax proposals advanced by House Ways and Means Committee members at Washington which fixed a flat excess profits rate at 94 per cent but recommended retaining the present 24 per cent normal corporate tax. The trend of utility profits, it was said, would leave their earnings relatively unaffected by the higher excess profits levy.

Issues leading the advance included several bonds of Standard Gas & Electric, Utah Power & Light 6s, Interstate Power 5s, and Cities Service 5s.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Holophane Co	55c		June 15	June 1
Madison Sq Gar Cp	50c		May 20	May 12
Kaynee Co	$1		June 1	May 22
Va Coal & Iron Co	$1		June 1	May 21
Accumulated				
Oxford Pap $5 pf $1.25			June 1	May 15
Extra				
United Merch&Mfrs	50c		June 10	May 25
Reduced				
Am Tobacco	75c		June 1	May 9
Do B	75c		June 1	May 9
Regular				
Adams (J D) Mfg	20c	Q	June 29	June 15
Amer Metal Co Ltd	25c		June 1	May 5
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 8
Am Thread Co pf	12½c	S	June 1	May 21
Atlas Corp 6 pf	75c	Q	June 1	May 29
Barnsdall Oil	15c		June 1	May 14
Beaunit Mills	25c		June 6	May 15
do pf	37½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Bethlehem Steel	$1.50		June 1	May 11
Beth Steel Corp (Del) 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 5
Can Ry Sig Co pf	$1.31	Q	May 1	Apr 20
Charis Corp	15c		May 15	May 8
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Ltd	$1.50	S	June 2	May 11
East St L&Interurban Wat Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 11
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 11
Gen Acceptance Corp 7 con pf	35c	Q	May 15	May 5
Do $1.50 series pf	37½c	Q	May 15	May 5
Hackett Wat Co	75c	S	June 1	May 15
Do 7 pf A	43¾c	Q	June 30	June 15
Hawaiian Pineapple	25c		May 25	May 15
Hollinger Cons G M	5c		May 20	May 6
Inland Steel	$1		June 1	May 15
Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd	30c		June 1	May 15
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
May, McEWen, Kaiser Co	25c	Q	June 1	May 18
Mead Corp	25c		Junt 9	May 19
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Do $5.50 pf	1.37½	Q	June 1	May 15
Midland Steel Prod	50c		July	June 12
Do 8 pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 12
Monmouth Cons Water $7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	May 1
N Y State Elec & Gas 5.10 pf	$1.27½	Q	June 1	May 8
Norwich Pharm	20c		June 10	May 22
Parker Pen	25c	Q	June 1	May 15
Penn State Wat Corp $7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 11
Roth Pack of	$2.50	S	May 1	Apr 23
Rep Pet 5½ pf A	58¾c	Q	May 15	May 1
Rochester Gas & Elec 6 pf C	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 2
Do 5 pf E	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 2
Do 6 pf D	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 2
St Joseph 6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 11
Soundview Pulp Co	50c		May 25	May 15
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 25	May 15
Sterling Prod (Del)	95c	Q	June 1	May 15
Stonega Coke&Coal	50c		June 1	May 21
Terre Haute Wat Wks 7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 11
United Chem Inc	75c	Q	June 1	May 11
United Merch&Mfrs	50c	S	June 10	May 25
U S El Lt & Pow Sh (Del) Series B	3c		May 15	Apr. 30
Utica&Mohawk C M	$1		May 9	May 2
Vanadium Alloys Stl	$1		June 2	May 15
Westvaco Chlor P	35c		May 12	May 1
Wheeling Steel	50c		June 15	May 29
do $5 conv pr pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 12
Winters&Crsm pf	1.87½	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Whitman (W) 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 13
Williamsport Water Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 11
Wolverine Tube Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 18
Woolworth & Co Ltd 6 pref reg	30c	S	June 1	Apr. 30

Robert Gair Co., Inc.

NEW YORK—Robert Gair Company, Inc., and United States subsidiaries report for the three months ended March 31, 1942, profit of $360,280, after depreciation, interest and dividends of subsidiary company and other charges of $878,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes, but before interest on income notes. Gair Company Canada, Limited, wholly owned subsidiary of Robert Gair Company, Inc., reports for the three months ended March 31, profit of $83,445, in Canadian dollars, after provision of $114,000 for Dominion and Provincial income taxes.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1942, total consolidated income of $14,678,580 available for federal taxes, depreciation and depletion reserves, tax contingencies, interest, and dividends. After all charges, including estimated federal taxes, the net income available for dividends amounts to $2,600,608. All figures are subject to the annual audit by certified public accountants.

Kroger Sales Up 26 P. C.

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., reported sales of $28,161,552 for the fourth four-week period of 1942, ended April 18, a gain of 26 per cent over those for the corresponding term of last year, $22,358,223. Cumulative sales aggregated $108,442,645, or 27 per cent more than the $85,574,894 a year ago.

Curtis Publishing Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Curtis Publishing Company reported a net loss of $149,000 for the first quarter of 1942. Gross operating income for the period was $11,-603,466, a decrease of $437,000 compared with the corresponding period last year.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr29
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr24
11¾	10	Addressog (½c)	6	10¼	10	10	Apr28
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¾
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr30
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr30
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	3½	3½	3½	
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr30
22¾	17⅝	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅛e	5	18	18	18	Apr30
5½	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr28
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	123	123	123	+3
12⅛	10½	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	2	12½	12½	12½	
6½	4	Allied Strs (.15e)	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
81	66	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66	66	66	Apr30
30½	22	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	5	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
183¾	143¾	Alpha P Cem 1⅝e	1	153¾	153¾	153¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr25
18⅛	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	4	47½	47½	47½	+1
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	21	21	21	+ ½
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	18	28¾	27½	28¼	— ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr30
33	23	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	9	59½	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
166	139	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¼	161¼	161¼	Apr30
33	23⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
73¾	62	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	62	62	62	
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	71	70¼	71	Apr30
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	5	7¾	7⅜	7¾	Apr29
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ⅛e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ 1½
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	23	23	23	+ ½
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
32	26⅜	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	27	26¾	27	Apr30
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr29
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	5	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	Apr28
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	2	7¾	7½	7½	
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	78	78	78	Apr29
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	5	9¾	9½	9¾	Apr30
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr30
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
½	⅛	Am Power & Lt	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅜	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	16	19⅞	17½	19	+1¾
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	13	17	15	16¾	+2¼
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	45	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ¾e	8	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr30
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	Apr29
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	7	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅜
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135½	135½	135½	Apr29
34¼	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30	30	30	+1
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	5	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	5	10⅜	10	10⅛	Apr30
8¾	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Apr29
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	91⅞	91¼	91⅞	+ 1¾
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	54	110½	107¼	109⅜	+1⅞
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1e)	3	37¼	36	37¼	+1¼
50⅜	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	18	38¼	37⅛	38¼	+1¼
143½	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	122	121	122	+1⅞
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	Apr30
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	6	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
116½	109	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	109	109	109	
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	34	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	45	43¼	45	+2¾
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅝	23⅛	Anaconda (⅓e)	9	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr28
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	2	8	8	8	Apr24
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	Apr24
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Apr30
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Armour Ill	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67½	53	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	8	54	53¾	54	Apr29
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26½	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	Apr30
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	6¼	6	6	Apr28
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Apr29
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr30
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	12	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜	— ⅜
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
34	20	Atl G&W1 (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&W1 pf 5g	2	36	36	36	Apr23
23½	14¾	Atl Refin (.40e)	10	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Apr28
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	6½	6½	6½	
501¼	462¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	463¼	463¼	463¼	
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Apr30
8⅜	7	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr30
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols		1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	28	3¼	3	3⅛	
B							
14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5¼	5	5¼	Apr30
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅛	4	4	Apr29
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	5	4¾	4½	4½	Apr25
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	24	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅜	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	Apr30
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21	21	21	Apr30
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	65	65	65	Apr29
7⅞	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7	7	7	Apr29
16½	13¼	Bell Airc (2g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
39⅞	32	Bendix Av (2e)	10	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅜
14	10⅝	Benef Ind (.40e)	6	10⅞	10½	10⅝	Apr27
52	46½	Benef Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	—1
24½	17⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	Apr27
66⅞	53½	Beth Steel (3e)	21	55⅝	54⅞	55	— ½
121	111⅜	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¾
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (.15e)	1	20	20	20	Apr30
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	4	15½	14¾	14¾	Apr29
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	3	5½	5½	5½	
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅛	15	Boeing Airplane	13	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
31¾	25⅞	Bohn A&B (1⅜e)	2	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
23¼	19¾	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Apr27
20⅜	18	Borden Co (.60e)	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	8	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr29
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	3	25¼	25	25¼	Apr29
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (⅛e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+1
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	7	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	3	31⅛	30¾	31	— ¼
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	Apr29
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	Apr27
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (⅛e)	3	11	10½	10½	Apr30
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	6	7½	7	7	+ ¼
33⅜	21¼	Budd Mfg	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
7⅜	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	16	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15¾	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
26	19⅞	Bulova Wat (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
19¼	15⅜	Burling M (1.40)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¾
56½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53½	53⅜	53⅜	Apr28
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr30
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr30
20¾	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Apr30
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr30
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	2	12	12	12	
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr30
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	30	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	1	14	14	14	
12½	9¼	Canada Dry (.60)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Apr30
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
37½	10	Cannon Mills ½e	4	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
2¼	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr29
27¾	13½	Carpenter S ½e	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr28
2⅜	2⅛	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr24
69	54¾	Case (J I) (7g)	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+1⅞
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	31½	31⅓	31½	
21½	15	Celanese (½e)	5	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅞
8¼	6⅛	Celotex (1)	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr30
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr29
18	14½	Cent Violeta 1g	5	14½	14½	14⅜	Apr29
2¼	2¼	Century Rib M		2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	14	29¾	29	29	
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
19	16½	Chain Belt (⅝e)	1	17	17	17	Apr29
17	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr29
7½	5½	Checker Cab		5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36⅜	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	14	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	Apr27
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	3	2⅞	3	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr30

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	6	3½	3½	3½	Apr30
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	3	2	2	2	Apr30
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr27
17⅛	14⅛	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Apr29
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Apr23
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr30
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
9¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr20
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Apr30
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	20	53⅞	53	53⅝	
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr30
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	31	30½	31	Apr30
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23	23	23	+ ⅛
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	5	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	5	26	26	26	— ⅛
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	4	65	65	65	+1¾
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57½	57½	57½	— ¾
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	6	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Apr25
14¼	11⅞	Collins & A (1⅛e)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr28
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
19¾	11⅝	Col G & E (.10g)	39	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	15	35½	33½	35½	+2
68¾	51⅜	Columbia Pict	2	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	59½	59½	59½	Apr28
187⅛	161⅛	Comi Credit (3)	13	173¾	173¾	173¾	+ ½
100	91⅛	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Apr29
25	20¾	Comi Inv Tr (3)	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4½)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	
99¾	77¾	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	84⅜	8

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	107.30	107.30	107.30
2 2¾s 47-45	105.25	105.25	105.25
1 3s 55-51	110.15	110.15	110.15
2 2¾s 60-55	109.26	109.25	109.26
3 2¾s 65-60	110.5	109.23	110.5

Home Owners Loan

381 2½s 72-67	100.20	100.18	100.20
8 2¼s 44-42	100.18	100.18	100.18

New York City Bonds

1 3s 52-44	104.5	104.5	104.5
15 3s 80	101⅝	101¼	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb PW 6s 48 ww	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79	79	79
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68½	68½	68½
40 Am&For P 5s 2030	63¾	63½	63¾
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
18 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
89 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107	106¾	107
1 Arm Del 4s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 AT&SF 4s 95	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	81¼	80½	81¼
12 A C Line 4½s 64	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 A C Line 5s 45	63¾	63¾	63¾
17 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
21 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	35¾	35¾	35¾
13 B&O 95 st A	62	61¼	62
11 B&O 95 st C	30¾	30¾	30¾
20 B&O 2000 st D	34½	34⅜	34½
21 B&O 96 st E	30½	30½	30½
44 B&O cv 6s 60 st	30¼	30½	30½
2 B&O 4s 48	23⅜	23½	23½
11 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	61¼	61¼	61¼
12 B&O S W 50 st	53⅜	53½	53½
3 Barc & Aroo 5s 43	42	42	42
5 Ben I Loan 2¼s 56	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	97½	97½	97½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	105	105
1 Beth Stl 3 s60	103	103	103
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	78	78	78
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	73½	73½	73½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	102	102	102
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	73¼	73¼	73¼
9 Buf R&P 5s 57	91¾	91¾	91¾
15 Bur C R&No 5s 34	38½	38¾	38¾
2 Bush Term 5s 55	77⅝	78	
2 Bush Term 5s 62	62¾	62½	62½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	81½	81½	81½
25 Can Pac 5s 54	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	70	70	70
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	108	108	108
6 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	61½	61¾	61½
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	72¾	72¾	72¾
129 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	57½	57¼	57¼
3 Cen R R N J 5s 87	78½	78½	78½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	78½	78½	78½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	17¼	17¼	18½
8 C&O 3½s 96 D	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¼	101¾	102¼
23 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 CB&Q ref 4s 71 A	77¾	77½	77¾
29 CB&Q gen 4s 75	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87¾	87¾	87¾
10 CB&Q Ill 549 reg	87	87	87
9 Chi & N W Ill inc 97	85	85	85
7 ChiGW inc 4½s 2038	26¼	26¼	26¼
88 ChiGtWest 4s 88	38½	38½	38½
70 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	68¾	68¾	68
1 CMSP&P a l 5s 2000	16	16	16
17 CM&St P gen 4s 89C	23¾	23¾	23¾
12 CM&SP men 4s 89	49	49	49
1 Chi&NW 4½s 37	48¼	48	48¼
1 Chi&NW rfe 5s 2037	40¼	40	40
1 Chi&NW rm 5s 87	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Chi&NW 4½s 37	33½	33½	33½
4 Chi&NW cv 5s 49	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
21 Chi & NW 4s 87 reg	23¾	23¾	23¾
26 CRI & P 4½s 60	26¼	25¾	26¼
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 CRI & P rfe 4s 34	14¾	14½	14¾
1 CSI & So 5s 51	77	77	77
14 CTH & SF inc 5s 60	53¼	53½	53½
8 Ch n Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	107	107	107
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¾	96	96
9 Childs Co 5s 43	45½	44¾	45½
4 Cin Un Term 3½s 7a 71	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 CCC & St L 4½s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Col & So 4½s 80	47¼	46½	47½
10 Columbia G 5s 52 May	21	21	21
17 Columbia G 5s 61 1961	83¾	82	83¾
8 Comwlth Ed 3½s 58	106½	106½	106½
11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Pub Sv 4s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107	106¾	107
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	20	20	20
11 Cuba RR 7½s 46ctc	29¼	28¾	29
31 Cuba Pub Ut 5s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
28 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57⅞	58
1 Del&Hud 4½s 84	107½	107½	107½
91 D&RG 4s 36	18¾	18	18¾
1 D&RG West 5s 55	3¾	3¾	3¾
8 D&RG West 5s 78	19	19	19
8 Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	87	87	87
74 Erie 4½s 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
18 Erie 4s 95	92¼	92¼	92¼
14 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97	96¾	97
25 Fla E Cst 5s 74	11¼	11	11¼
5 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 fd	3½	3½	3½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 52	101	101	101
8 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	85½	85½	85½
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77F	85½	85½	85½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46G	85½	85½	85½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97½	97½
12 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	96½	96½	96½
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 56	78	77¾	78
1 Gulf M&N 5s 75	94	94	94
3 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 4s	71	71	71
8 Housatonic 5s 37	103	103	103
1 Houst Ind&Ft 4½s54	86¾	86¾	86¾
15 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	103	103	103
29 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44¾	45
50 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	46½	46½	46½
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	15¼	15¼	15¼
9 Ill Cent 3½s 52	101¼	101¼	101½
	44½	44½	44½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Ill Cent 4s 52	52½	52½	52½
5 Ill Cent 4s 53	47½	47½	47½
16 Ill Cent rfg 4s 55	47¾	47¾	47¾
44 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	47¾	47¾	47¾
8 Ill Cent 5s 55	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Ill Cent Louis 3½s 53	57½	57½	57½
2 Ill Cent St L 3½s 51	57	56¾	57
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	52½	52½	52½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	48¾	46¾	46¾
32 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56	19¾	19½	19¾
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	18	18	18
1 Int Paper 5s 47	27¾	27¾	27¾
185 Int T&T 4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
119 Int T&T 4½s 55	51	49¾	51
15 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 8	53¼	51¾	52¾
39 KCP&SkMem 4s 36	95	95	95
7 K C South 5s 50	46¼	46	46
9 K C South 3s 50	72¼	72¼	72¼
46 Lac Gas 6s 42A	62¾	62½	62¾
19 Lac Gas 5½s53	100	100	100
11 Las Gas 5½s 60 D	79¾	79¾	79¾
114 Lac Gas 5s 62	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	100¾	100	100¾
1 Leh&N Imp 4s 65A	37	37	37
1 Leh&N Y 4s 45	96	96	96
2 Leh Val Harlem 5s 54	76¾	76¼	76¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50½	50½	50¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 a	51½	51½	51½
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003 s	43¾	43	43¾
25 Leh Val 4½s 2003 s	38¼	38	38
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	35¼	34¾	34¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	123	123	123
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95	95	95
10 Louis&aArk 5s 69	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Lou&N 3¾s 2003 B	82½	82½	82½
3 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 Louis&N 3½s 50 A	84¼	84¼	84¼
12 Louis&NSo Jt M 4s 52	104	104	104
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	89	89	89
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	51½	51½	51½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¼	105	105¼
5 Midland RRNJ s 40	105¼	105	105
2 MilSparis&NW 4s 47	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	28¼	28¼	28½
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	39¾	39¾	39¾
29 M-K-T 4½s 78	22	21¾	22
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35½	35	35
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	42	42	42
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	32¾	32¾	32¾
69 Mo Pac 5s 77F	13¾	13¾	13¾
25 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	31¾	31¾	31¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 78G	31¾	31¾	31¾
18 Mo Pac 5s 80H	32	32	32
11 Mo Pac 5s 81I	32	31¾	31¾
9 Monongah&Ry R3½s66	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s 51	100	100	100
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	84¾	84¾	84¾
41 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43	43	43
1 Nash Chatt&L 4s 78	39½	39½	39½
3 Nat Diary 3¼s 60	67½	67½	67½
21 N Eng RR 4s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 N Eng Tel 5s 52	69	68¾	69
2 N O Pub Sr 5s 55B	118½	118½	118½
11 NO Tex&M 5s 43	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51½	51¼	51½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54 ct	38	38	38
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s	48¾	48¼	48¾
8 NO Tex&Mex 4½s 56	58	58	58
5 NY&Greenw&Lsx46	46¾	46	46¾
60 NYC rfg 5s 2013	77	77	77
1 NYC 4½s 2013A	54¾	54¾	54¾
11 NYC 3½s 46	92½	92½	92½
27 NYC cv 3½s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 NYChi&StL 4½s74A	59¼	58¾	59¼
35 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	67¼	67	67
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	80	80	80
15 NY Edis 3¼s 65	62½	62½	62½
19 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	42	41¾	42
52 NYNH&H 4½s 67	58¾	58¾	58½
9 NYNH&H 4s 47	40¼	40	40
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	35¾	35¾	35¾
34 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34	34	34
23 NYO&W rfg 4s 55	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 NYO&W 1st Steam 4s	6¼	6¼	6¼
103 NYO&W rfg 5s 37	103	103	103
1 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	33¼	33¼	33¼
30 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	102½	102½	102½
1 Norf & W 4s 96	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Am Co 4s 59	125¼	125¼	125¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	104	103¾	104
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	67¾	67¾	67¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58	58	58
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57¾	57½	57¾
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 Ohio Steel 4½s 62A	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Pac Gas&E 1st 3s 70	97¼	97¼	97¾
1 Pac G & E 3¼s 66	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pac G & E 4s 64	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Pen Co 4s 63	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Pen P&L 4½s 74	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s 64	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	102½	102	102½
23 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	88½	88½	88¼
1 Peorie&East 4s 60	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pere Marq 5s256	84¾	83½	84¾
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	45	45	45
5 Pete Mar 5½s 56	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	62½	62½	62¾
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	104	104	104
1 PCC & St L 5s 50A	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 PSS & SL 5s 75B	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s 58A	106½	106½	106½
10 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	100½	100½	100½
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Pressed St C 5s 51	63¾	62¾	63¾
2 Reading 4½s 97 A	83¾	83½	83¾
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	79½	79½	79½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 52	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	106	106	106
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Rio Gr We ctf 4s 49	51¼	51¼	51½
5 RI Ark & La 4½s34	22¼	22	22¼
4 Rutland 1st 4½s34	14¾	14¾	14½
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	8	8	8
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 22	7	7	7
3 StLPub Ser 5s 59	73½	73½	73½
21 St L S F 5s 50 B	85	85	85
21 St L S F 5s 50 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 St L S F 4½s 78	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 St L S F 4s 50 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 St L SW 5s 32	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 St L SW 5s 90	50	50	50
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	27	27	27
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 StP F Gr Trks3½s 47	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	2¼	2¼	2¼
79 Seab A L cn 6s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
	10¾	10½	10¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	16¾	16¾	16¾
6 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	8¼	8	8¼
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	101½	101½	101½
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	96¾	96¾	96¾
18 So Bell T&T 2s 79	105	105	105
18 Sou Pac 4½s 68	105¾	105¾	105¾
88 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55	54¾	55
88 So Pac 4½s 69	54¾	54	54¾
38 So Pac rfg 4s 55	54¾	54	54¾
76 So Pac cit 4s 49	70½	70½	70¾
154 So Pac 3½s 46	63¾	63½	63¾
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	88	87	88
15 South Ry 6½s 56	56¾	56½	56½
16 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¾	90½	90¾
23 South Ry gen 5s 56	86½	86	86¾
43 South Ry gen 4s 56	90¾	90¾	90¾
13 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	67½	67¼	67½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Tex Corp 3s 59	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	105½	105½	105¼
8 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	101¼	100¾	100¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	69¾	69	69
10 Third Ave 4s 60	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Third Av 4s 60	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Tr St L & W 4s 50	52¾	52½	52¾
20 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	97	97	97
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109½	109½
12 Unit Drug 5s 53	91	90¾	90½
2 U S Steel 2.05s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 U S Steel 2.10s 49	100¾	100¼	100¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	94½	94½	94½
1 Va El & Pow 3¼s 68	97	97	97
10 Va & SW cn 5s 2003	110	110	110
4 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	73¼	72¾	72¾
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	85¾	85¾	85¾
7 Wabash 4s 71 wi	34¼	34¼	34¼
4 Walwrth 4s 55	78	78	78
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Warren Bros 6s4lrct	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	102	102	102
19 West Shore 4s 2361	103	102½	102¾
8 Westn Md 4½s 77A	44½	44	44½
12 Westn Md 4s 52	99¾	99½	99½
8 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	90	89¾	90
26 Westn Pac 5s 45 asd	30¼	29¾	30¼
7 Western Un 5s 50	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Western Un 5s 51	84	83¾	83¾
16 Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83¼	83¾
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92¾	92¾
15 Wis Cen 4s 49	45	44¾	44¾
6 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99¾	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12½	12½	12½
1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	12½	12½	12½
8 Antioquia 8s 46 D	12½	12½	12½
3 Australia 5s 55	12¼	12¼	12¼
23 Australia 4½s 58	64	64	64
3 Brazil 8s 41	58½	57¾	58½
1 Brisbane 5s 58	31	31	31
1 Buen A 3s 84	61	61	61
5 Buen A 4½s 76	45	45	45
8 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	57½	57½	57½
4 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	57½	57½	57½
4 Buen A 4½s 75	61	61	58½
1 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Chile Mtg 6½s 61asd	14½	14½	14½
2 Chile Mtg 6½s 57	14½	14½	14½
8 Chile Mtg Bk6s61asd	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk6s62asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 6s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	17	17	17
16 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15¾	15½	15¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	17	17	17
12 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 Chile 6s 62 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Chilean Mtn 7s 60asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	14¾	14¾	14¾
14 Colomb 3s 70	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Copenhag 5s 52	35	35	35¼
5 Denmark 5½s 55	24½	24½	24½
8 Denmark 4½s 62	34½	34½	34½
1 Mtg Ger 6½s 58	32	32	32
9 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15½	15½	15½
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	15½	15½	15½
2 Peru 7s 59	11¾	11¾	11¾
142 Peru 1st 6s 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
109 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¼	12¼	12
6 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12½	12½
6 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Soa Paulo St 8s 36	40	39¾	40
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	57½	57½	57½
5 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 Uurg at 3¾s 4s 4¼s 78	29¼	29¼	29¼
	53¾	53¾	53¾

8 Total today, 5,643,700; previous day, 8,110,200; Week ago, 6,689,900; year ago, 8,334,900; two years ago, 6,076,200. Jan. 1 to date, 222,139,750; year ago, 793,414,175; two years ago, 583,973,500.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 1

Sterling:	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cablest	$4.04	$4.04	$4.04
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2368	.2366	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8812	.8800	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Studebaker Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The Studebaker Corp. reported for the first quarter consolidated net profit of $207,584 after all charges and taxes, equal to nine cents a common share, against $180,459, or eight cents a share, in the first period of 1941.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9¾	10
American Barge Line Co	9¾	11
American Hardware Co	17¾	19¾
American Manufacturing	18	21
American Manufac 5 pf	79½	
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	
†Amoskeag Co pf	64¾	
Appleton Company	27	29¾
Appleton Company 7 pf	105½	
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3
Arlington Mills	37¾	40¾
Arnold Print Works	13⅝	14¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¾	16¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	52¾	53¼
Draper Corporation	38¼	38
Eastern Corporation	97	97
Eastern Corporation pf	109½	109½
Exolon Co	91	90¾
Family Loan Society Inc	100¼	100¼
Family Loan Society pf A	100¼	100¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	94½	94½
Fruit of the Loom	97	97
General Fire Extinguisher	110	110
General Machinery	73½	72¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	107¼	107¼
Goodall Worsted Company	85¾	85¾
Graton & Knight Co	34¼	34¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	78	78
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	87¾	87¾
Great Northern Paper Co	100¼	100¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 46 pf	102	102
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	102½	102¾
Harrineton & Richardson	44½	44
Haskelite Mfg Co	99¾	99½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	90	89¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	30¼	29¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	84	83¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	83¾	83¼
Hooker Electro Chem	81¾	81¾
H

Labor Peace Plan Evolved By Agreement

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 1 — The main elements of the United States war labor problem for World War II seem to be settled. Five months after Pearl Harbor it begins to look as though a labor peace formula had been worked out in major details that will last for the duration.

Details may be altered but the postponement or collapse of Congressional efforts this week to write restrictive wage, hour, and strike legislation indicates that one phase is settled.

Out of the controversy a rough, three point program emerges:

1. No strikes.
2. Wage stabilization.
3. Government guarantee of "maintenance of membership."

In addition to these points there is the overall thesis that labor agreements will be worked out on a flexible basis of voluntary cooperation through discussion and negotiation rather than through restrictive legislation.

That marks the labor program of World War II, so far as can now be seen.

Labor Bill Defeated

Yesterday's defeat 13 to 12 in the House Naval Affairs Committee of the third Vinson labor bill in three weeks apparently marked the end of labor regulatory legislation in the House for some time. Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas, had already withdrawn his restrictive labor bill in the Senate. For the time being, anyway, Congress will sit back and see how affairs work out. That is what President Roosevelt recommended when he opposed new labor legislation in his message this week.

The present situation has developed as follows:

Before Pearl Harbor, the House approved a strong anti-strike bill, Dec. 3, 252 to 136.

Then came Pearl Harbor and strikes suddenly declined. President Roosevelt summoned a labor-industry-Government conference under the old Office of Production Management. Heads of rival labor groups formally pledged themselves against strikes during the war. The Administration asked the Senate to hold up labor restrictive legislation for the time being. The labor-industry conference reached agreement on certain points, and left the closed-shop issue in abeyance, in effect putting it up to the President.

Labor Breach Closed

President Roosevelt then organized a new War Labor Board, retaining William H. Davis as its head. Meanwhile, the breach between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor began to heal. President Roosevelt called the heads of the erstwhile rival groups in for White House consultation once a week. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers drew apart in stony aloofness, a fact which helped cement relations between Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., and William Green, President of the A. F. of L. This week Mr. Davis announced an agreement between them for peacefully solving all jurisdictional disputes, a goal that seemed impossible a few months before.

In the latter part of March and the beginning of April a newspaper drive, initiated in Oklahoma and Texas against the overtime pay provisions of the 40-hour week, opened a new chapter. President Roosevelt opposed abolition of the overtime pay, arguing, like the Army, Navy, War Production Board and other Administration speakers here, that it boiled down to a wage cut, and would not increase production. The drive resulted in half a dozen important new labor restrictive bills in Congress. At the same time labor was demanding higher wages to meet spiraling living costs.

President Intervenes

President Roosevelt intervened again. He got Senator Connally's agreement to postpone debate on his bill, set for April 20, till he sent his message to Congress, April 26. When this came it included the first comprehensive anti-inflation program. It opposed new labor legislation, supported the overtime provisions of the 40 hour week law, but carried one provision which labor disliked, a recommendation for wage stabilization.

It now looks as though labor would go along with the wage stabilization program, albeit reluctantly. Practically every union has been asking higher wages. If inflation can be halted, wage increases will presumably be dropped. Agency for adjusting wages will be the War Labor Board.

Congress, simultaneously, has temporarily dropped restrictive labor legislation.

That leaves the closed shop issue still unsettled.

The WLB has indicated pretty clearly what will be done here. In three big successive cases, by divided vote, it has granted unions a "maintenance of membership" clause. The public and the union members in each case have voted for the clause, the employer representatives have voted against it.

What Ruling Provides

This clause does not give a blanket closed shop. What it does is to require the worker who has signed up with a union to stay in the union, or at least to keep on paying dues, for the life of the union's contract with the company. The worker can quit the union if he wants to before the clause takes effect. In some of the agreements there are variations in the compulsory feature.

But this membership maintenance machinery in all cases implies that the Government accepts a moral responsibility to support union membership, at least where the employer has previously shown himself anti-union, in exchange for the union's voluntary abandonment of the right to strike.

In broad outline this is the labor program of World War II. It may be revised later. Cardinal feature is that it has been secured by labor's voluntary co-operation, and that compulsory legislation has not yet been enacted.

Order on 'Union Membership' Accepted in Harvester Plants

By the Associated Press

International Harvester Company, first concern ordered by the War Labor Board to establish "maintenance of union membership," will comply with the order although, it said, "most Americans believe that union membership should not be forcibly increased at the expense of war production."

About 25,000 organized employees in eight Middle Western plants are affected by the innovation undertaken, the Company said at Chicago last night, because it did not wish to take any action that would "distract the Company from its main task of war production."

The maintenance of union membership principle freezes membership in the majority union for the duration of the contract. Union members must maintain their membership in good standing, but those who wish to leave the union before the contract takes effect may do so. Nonunion employees or members of minority unions are not compelled to join the majority union.

The WLB order was issued April 15 and the Company previously agreed to wage increases granted by the Board. Plants involved are in Springfield, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., Rock Island, East Moline, and Rock Falls, Ill., and three in Chicago.

Other labor and strike news:

San Francisco—Labor and management stood side by side April 30 to plan the groundwork for a labor-management committee through which unity and better understanding can be achieved, and through which will be forged weapons to beat the Axis.

They heard the words of Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman:

"We know that unless we cheerfully work together for our own liberty we shall some day be forced to work together in slavery."

Mr. Nelson spoke from Washington. His words were echoed by Harry Bridges, California Congress of Industrial Organizations Director, and by James R. Moore, Vice-President of the Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland.

Meetings such as this one Mr. Nelson said, "symbolize the fact that American management and American labor are eager to find a common ground on which they can stand firm, together."

Detroit—The Ford Motor Company has agreed with the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. to install the swing shift in its Rouge plant as soon as possible and "wherever practicable," Richard T. Leonard, Director of the Union's Ford Department, said yesterday.

The swing shift will consist of three eight-hour shifts either on a five, six or seven-day-week basis. Each man will work five days a week.

Washington—The Labor Department's conciliation service has settled a wage dispute at three plants of the American Brass Company under an agreement to increase wages eight cents an hour.

Dr. John Steelman, Director of Conciliation, said the issue was disposed of last Monday by a recommendation of a panel of three conciliators whose decision management and employees had agreed to observe. He said about 3,700 employees in Buffalo, N. Y., Kenosha, Wis., and Detroit were affected. Present wage scales were not disclosed here.

A dispute involving employees of the Company's Connecticut plants, however, has been certified to the War Labor Board.

Kansas City—Editorial employees of the Kansas City Star and Times rejected by a vote of 115 to 68 a proposal to designate the C. I. O. American Newspaper Guild as their collective bargaining agent, Joseph Watson, field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, reported.

U. M. W. Launch N. Y. Dairy Drive

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—Farmers stand to gain as much from organization under John L. Lewis, a Congress of Industrial Organizations official believes, as the miner and auto worker "have gained from collective bargaining."

Formerly launching a United Mine Workers drive to enlist New York milkshed dairymen into District 50, United Dairy Farmers, Ray Thomason, C. I. O. regional director, last night declared "a collection of glorified company unions" is opposing the campaign.

Addressing a meeting of Clinton County Dairy Farmers Union members, he assailed Free Farmers, Inc., as a group "sprung mysteriously into existence" to oppose the drive and listed among "the people who are spending vast sums of money to prevent farmers from organizing into a strong union with strong labor support":

1. ". . . A so-called bargaining agency, a group that long ago sacrificed, if it ever had, the confidence of producers."
2. ". . . The Dairymen's League and the G. L. F. (Grange League Federation)."
3. ". . . Eastern Producers, that organization which is now under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, which alleges that Eastern is dominated by the Sheffield Milk Company. . . ."

Violation of Chrome Priority By General Motors Charged

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The War Production Board yesterday cited General Motors Corporation, Detroit, for alleged violation of priority orders. The order charged that the Ternstedt manufacturing division of General Motors used considerable quantities of scarce chrome steel and aluminum in the manufacture of "bright work," decorative moldings, radiator grills, and other body hardware for automobiles, in direct violation of regulations.

A suspension order, effective Saturday, prohibits General Motors from manufacturing any replacement parts for passenger cars, trucks, trailers or busses for a period of three months, except functional replacement parts necessary to keep vehicles on the road.

The Board announced also that it had investigated complaints "from various sources" that Ternstedt also was using up large quantities of copper, nickel, and zinc in violation of WPB conservation orders.

The investigation revealed, WPB said, that the Company's use of those metals did not violate any orders then in existence.

The suspension order charged that Ternstedt used 10,259 pounds of chrome steel—a hard metal highly important to armament production—in the production of decorative moldings between Jan. 7 and March 9 of this year.

The Company used 9,239 pound of primary aluminum and 11,492 pounds of secondary aluminum between Jan. 24 and March 13 in production of the radiator grills and hardware, WPB alleged.

General Motors was the third major war contractor cited by WPB on charges of priority violations. Court action was instituted last week to enjoin Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the Jones and McLaughlin Steel Corporation from continuing alleged improper divertions of steel from military to non-essential civilian uses.

Will Cause Layoffs

DETROIT, May 1 (AP)—Walter P. Reuther, Director of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) General Motors department, commenting on a WPB citation of GM for alleged violation of priority orders, expressed regret that the order would necessitate laying off thousands of workers for three months.

Mr. Reuther recalled that more than six weeks ago he had charged in a letter to Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, that General Motors was using critical materials at its Ternstedt division plant.

"It is to be regretted," Mr. Reuther said, "that action on the Union's complaint has taken so long, because in the meantime the corporation has had time to run off a lot of the parts they'll need.

"It also is to be regretted that the punishment imposed by the WPB will entail the laying off of thousands of GM workers for three months. A more just punishment would have been to fine the Corporation, rather than to lay off the workers who were responsible for bringing the situation to the Government's attention in the first place."

Defense Contract Rebates To Save Billions for Nation

Continued from Page 1

contractors are making excess profits, paying high salaries, or granting large bonuses.

"The boards will work in close co-operation with the Purchase Branch, Procurement and Distribution Division, headquarters, services of supply, and with all the supply arms and services, and with the Office of Procurement and Materiel, U. S. Navy."

Simultaneously, defense agencies are now realizing other savings, running into millions of dollars, in the negotiation of new contracts for the expansion of defense plants and for the construction of camps and training centers. Much of this saving can be traced to the work of the special Senate committee investigating national defense which uncovered numerous instances of exorbitant rates by workmen, contractors and owners of property leased or sold to the Government.

Army Mistakes

Headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, this committee discovered that Army officials, largely through unfamiliarity with the size of the job before them, had sanctioned unheard of prices for land, exorbitant fees for the rental of construction equipment and stupendous profits for concerns which treated the national emergency as a financial Roman holiday.

Many of these conditions were corrected by the Army as soon as their attention was directed to them, while others were made the basis for a more hard-headed negotiation of future contracts. While it is impossible to say how much money has been saved in this way, since there is no way of knowing what the Army might have been forced to pay, civilian and service officials agree that the economy has been of the largest scale.

The War and Navy boards declare that virtually all of the companies so far contacted on the question of profit reduction have been extremely co-operative. Once in a while, however, an unreconstructed profiteer is encountered, in which case the services do not hesitate to show that they do not have their fingers crossed when they say that excess profits are out the window.

A Foolish Company

At the moment, one small concern, described by an official as "a very, very foolish company," is defying the War Department on the question of rebating a portion of its profits. The Department is about to send the company a mandatory order, accompanied by a warning that if the order is not obeyed immediately the Department will seize the plant and operate it—paying the concern only a small rental for the property.

An unusual feature of the War and Navy Departments' Price Adjustment Boards is that the examination of each company's contract will be a continuing thing. Thus a certain company may be called in, questioned and told either to return part of its past profits or to renegotiate its present contracts at a lower rate. This does not mean, however, that this particular company's contract with the board is at an end. Board members will keep a careful watch on the new contracts and may, within a short time, call the company in once again and order it to reduce its profits still further.

The Price Adjustment Boards keep a very close check on the Stock Exchange and upon all stockholder reports and any evidence of rising profits or dividends results in a polite invitation to the company officials to come to Washington, bringing their books with them.

Sizeable Proportion

A large proportion of the companies now holding prime war contracts will be affected by the "reduce profits" program, officials believe. Although a considerable percentage of the savings to the Government come in the form of actual cash rebates on excess profits, the largest economies are effected through using the excess profits as a basis for reducing the cost of present contracts. Thus a company which has, for example, a billion dollar contract and which is judged to have made an excess profit of a hundred million dollars does not turn the latter sum over to the Government but merely subtracts it from the amount which the Government must pay on the unfilled portion of the original contract.

A considerable proportion of this readjusting of profits and contracts is done away from Washington, many contractors going directly to Army and Navy field offices throughout the country.

In commenting on the close check being kept on war contractors, Mr. Nelson said that "in our war program we are calling on industrial firms to manufacture hundreds of articles which were never previously made on a mass-production basis. Many of these firms had no previous experience of those articles. In most cases the articles are being produced in previously unheard-of quantities.

"It is perfectly obvious that as a company gets into mass production on such articles its costs go down. It costs less per gun to make 20,000 machine guns, for instance, than to make 100. Unit costs on any article drop as the manufacture gets into full swing."

Illinois Students' Job-Getting Easier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—For the first time in Illinois, young men and women as young as 18 years can step from high school into good-paying, full-time State Civil Service positions.

Included in the classes of services in which the age requirement has been stepped down from 20 and 21 years to 18 are the positions of junior clerk, junior tabulating equipment operator, junior file clerk, junior accounting clerk, junior stenographer and junior typist. There are now many vacancies in these classes, and also many positions now held by provisional appointees which will be filled from the eligibles registered as soon as applicants complete the open competitive examinations, and lists of the successful candidates are established in each class. Salaries in these classifications range from $100 to $125.

Employment in the junior clerical classes, according to Robert L. Hunter, President of the Civil Service Commission, is more active than in any other class of the service, partly because persons starting on the lower level are given opportunity for rapid promotion, partly because employees are entering military service.

Make Democracy Safe For World, Rotary Told

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (AP)—Donald Allison Adams of New Haven, Conn., Past President of Rotary International, asserted that "instead of fighting to make the world safe for democracy, we should fight to make democracy safe for the world."

He told a meeting on April 30 of New Jersey Rotary Districts 182 and 183 that "we have violated all moral and ethic codes" in taking advantage of one another to acquire wealth.

Allies and Axis in 'Sitzkrieg' Along Wide Front in Libya

Continued from Page 1

Allied lines, whereas South African armored cars and British and Free French mobile columns usually push out until they encounter enemy fire.

Recently a small British tank force patrolling near enemy lines encountered a German column with a number of tanks which opened fire with armor-piercing shells.

An unlucky hit killed the commanding Major, and the Captain, second in command, soon found his own tank put out of action. Under a rain of shells, the Captain and Sergeant photographer who was with him climbed out and dashed for cover into a small sand bunker.

Near German Unit

They lay there hiding until darkness when they hoped to make their way back to their own lines, but discovered on peering out a German tank unit camped all around them, while mechanics were busy on repair work.

Several damaged German tanks were hoisted onto tank-carrying trucks while damaged British tanks were rendered totally useless by touching off explosive charges placed under the hood. The Captain and photographer waited motionless all night and at daybreak the Germans broke camp and moved off, after which the two regained their lines.

Until recently Allied patrols often infiltrated far behind enemy lines to attack his supply bases and airdromes. It was probably a damaging attack by such a patrol on Martuba, a main Axis airdrome, a month ago that prompted the Germans to tighten their lines and increase patrol activity.

Nazis Short of Fuel

At present the front-line peacefulness is so complete as to be almost ominous. I have just completed a three-day trip along the whole length of the front without hearing anything but occasional desultory gunfire, while the only hostile aircraft overhead were occasional reconnaissance planes.

This lack of enemy air activity is apparently temporary and caused by concentration of the main available Luftwaffe forces against Malta.

General Ritchie, however, stresses that the Germans are already experiencing a permanent shortage of aircraft and aviation fuel on this front.

Allied forces have likewise so thoroughly mastered the art of dispersion and camouflage so as greatly to restrict the effectiveness of bombing in the front-line area.

Circled by Mine Fields

We visited several South African and English brigades in their front-line positions. Each was stationed in a so-called "box" rectangular area surrounded on four sides by mine fields.

To enter we drove through a narrow corridor fenced off on either side with barbed wire, tagged with warning notices. These corridors extend for miles and constitute a veritable maze where one can easily lose one's way.

Once inadvertently our driver crossed a wire but turned sharply out of the danger area without mishap. In case of necessity, it is an easy matter to close any gaps by sowing more mines.

Both sides doubtless realize that the present static condition on the front cannot endure and the area is busily girding itself for the day when war of movement is resumed.

It is hard to foresee who will take the initiative. In fact, it will be recalled that when Allied forces launched their attack last November they only forestalled the Axis by a few days. Should Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel start something this time he'll meet more than his match in the taciturn, steely-eyed Scot, General Ritchie, who commands the Eighth Army here.

Lighter Sentence Imposed on Schenck

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—The three-year sentence imposed last year against Joseph M. Schenck, former Chairman of the Board of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, for income tax evasion, was suspended today and he was sentenced immediately to a lesser term of a year and a day on a guilty plea to a perjury indictment.

Mr. Schenck also was placed on probation for three years.

Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz gave Mr. Schenck until tomorrow to surrender to begin his new sentence.

As a condition of the probation, Mr. Schenck placed in escrow 60,000 shares of stock of the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation as a guarantee that his tax liabilities, estimated at $400,000, will be paid. The stock is worth approximately $540,000. Mr. Schenck also paid today a $20,000 fine, imposed on his previous conviction.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 25c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

IPSWICH, MASS.—9-room 1770 Colonial in A-1 condition; 5 fireplaces, 3 baths; new heating system; 12 acres of gardens, fruit trees; tennis court; swimming pool; bargain, $17,000. Walter Channing, Inc., 50 Congress St., Boston. Hub. 8230. E. G. Little, Topsfield, 147 Ring St.

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In The Christian Science Monitor

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All large size; good outlook; 2nd floor. Rent may be paid in part by services. Ample space for gardening. 15 minutes walk from center; quiet community, 35 miles from Boston. Available June 1. Mature couple preferred. Write or apply to Mr. ALBERT A. GLEASON, 60 State St., Boston. Room 420. HUB. 3235.

SUBLET May-November, completely furnished 4-room apartment; 10 minutes from Park St.; restricted; references required; adults only; $75. Tel. Kenmore 9291 (Boston, Mass.).

SUBLET—3½ room apt.; conservative, quiet house; sunny, beautiful view; $55. Apt. 303, 7 St. Luke's Pl., Montclair, N. J.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 37th St., 157 East—Sublet, unusually well furnished large room, kitchenette, bath, fireplace; service (weekdays).

N. Y. C., 357 West 55th St. (Apt. 6-K)—Sublet summer, two rooms, dinette, kitchen; every modern convenience.

WOLLASTON MASS.—Comp. furn. 4-rm. lower apt.; garage; May-Oct.; Christian Scientist pref. Box B-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, 8A6.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings until 1; location, 551 Fifth Avenue. For information call telephone number, Vanderbilt 6-4349.

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FOR SALE—Furnished cottage, 4 rooms and bath, open fireplace, 2 very large porches; garage; electricity, phone, never-failing good water; landscaped grounds; views; elevation 850 ft.; good roads; swimming, fishing, boating privileges; near by large lake, golf course 3 miles; train 65 min. Grand Central, NE. 8-4993 (Brooklyn).

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COTUIT, CAPE COD—Cottages, $300 up; electric range and refrigerator, free golf and tennis with same. Ask MR. FOWLER, 700 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARN. 0500.

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BOSTON, Beacon St.—Attractively furnished 1 front room, large bed; 1 room, twin beds; both clean, sunny, near bathroom, showers; accept naval officers. Tel. Com. 9334 to 3 p. m. and after 5:30 p. m.

BOSTON—A light room near The Christian Science Mother Church; suitable for business person; kitchen priv.; reasonable. COM. 6349.

BOSTON, 141 Beacon St.—Attractive large room, private bath; single room, semi-private bath; near Garden. Tel. Com. 6732.

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N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (APT. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool, every convenience, all transportations; nr. Ft. church. CO. 5-9355.

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Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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GENERAL maid, German, French or Scandinavian; Protestant; 2 in family; every convenience. Write Mrs. P. G. Reichling, 7 Wildwood Rd., Larchmont, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman; companion evenings and part daytime to elderly woman. Call Bigelow 0121 before 4 p. m. (Mass.).

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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USED AND NEW auto parts and accessories. Complete machine shop service. Official "Carter Carburetor" sales and service. Brake Drums Refaced. AUTO SAVE YARD, INC., 1893 River Street, HYD. 0024.

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1942 OLDS deluxe club sedan, hydra. fully equipped; 9,000 miles; priority certificate needed. Call private owner, Com. 8219 (Boston).

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PERMANENT, marcel, finger waving, Swedish method; shampoo and hair culture, Karin Johanson, 8 Fairmont, Hyde Park, Mass. Hyd. 0124.

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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NEWTON'S RUG CLEANERS
A-B-C CLEANERS, Inc. LAS. 2900 (Mass.)
ONE of New York's leading wholesale furriers with extra storage space will store your fur coat for $1 including $100 insurance, protected by a five million dollar company. Increased valuation slightly higher. No pick up or delivery—bring your coat direct to our wholesale showroom and save. Guaranteed cleaning with furriers' sawdust process, $5. Remodeling and repairing at low factory rates. Seymour S. Green Furs, Inc., 131 West 26th Street, New York, third floor, right in the heart of the wholesale fur market.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St., LIB. 9019

REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK — TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

RUG CLEANING

MOTH PROOF STORAGE Attractive Monthly Rates
Guaranteed Rug Repairing, Edging and Refringing.
New Process Cleaning: 9x12 Domestics $4.95.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGHlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 87 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4158

SEWING MACHINES

ALL MAKES bought, sold, repaired. Singer Sewing Center, 719 South St., Roslindale, Mass. T. Harvey Guild, Dist., Par. 1221.

WANTED

ALL ELECTRIC gas refrigerators bought, any amount. Pilgrim Refrigeration Company, 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-1888.

WANTED TO BUY

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

ZEISS BINOCULARS WANTED
Call, write or phone Mr. R. W. ST. CLAIR, 92 Henry St., Cambridge, Mass. TROw. 9327.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

BENDIX
SALES — SERVICE
Immediate Delivery
GAHM & ERICKSON, Inc.
448 Mass. Avenue Arl. 4323

FLOWERS
A Gift for Mother
G. O. Anderson & Sons
INC.
901 Mass. Ave., Arlington Arl. 3090
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600
Yes, we telegraph flowers

Summer Dresses
Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Bags
Mary Alyce Shop
451 Massachusetts Ave.
Arlington Center ARL. 1318

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

MOTHER'S DAY CARDS
The Sangers
47 Park Avenue Tel. ARL. 3246

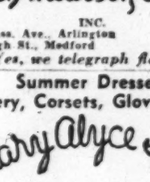
WRIGHT'S HAT SHOP
Ladies'—Misses'—Children's Hats and Pocketbooks
Underwear—Hosiery
47A Park Avenue Tel. Arl. 2353-R

BOSTON—Dorchester

Fur trimmed coats cleansed and stored at $1.98
Champion Cleansers
Fur Storage—Rug Cleansers
252 Norfolk St., Dorchester TAL. 1603

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Quality Hardware
All sorts of repairing & jobbing
657 Washington St.
Codman Square
TAL. 7300

BOSTON—Hyde Park



Factory Trained Men
HYD 0024
HYD 0023
HYD 0026

A Spring Tune-Up
Will Sweeten the Purr of Your Motor
Let us adjust your car to spring driving conditions
MOTOR KLINIK
1893 River Street

MOTHER'S DAY OFFERINGS!
From Our Own Greenhouses
Large Selection Plants and Cut Flowers
GEO. B. ANDERSON CO.
942 Hyde Park Ave. HYD. 1930

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0060
A Service for Every Household

DEBS, Inc. SUITS, SKIRTS COTTON DRESSES HOSIERY
Trillium Shar-Loo Slips
Pure silk slips made so that they won't slip or twist. Regular and half sizes.
COME AND SEE 7 Corinth St.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SALE
All Spring and Early Summer Hats Greatly Reduced
Tweed Hats and Remodeling a Specialty
Mme. Buettel Arnould
FRENCH MILLINERY
37 Temple Place Room 9

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold
• Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Titt
JEWELER 26 West Street

BOSTON—Mattapan

BLUE HILLS FLOWER SHOP
For MOTHER'S DAY
POTTED PLANTS, FLOWERS, CORSAGES
Mattapan Square, BLU. 1345 We Deliver

BOSTON—West Roxbury

Deverelle FACTORY STORE
Women's and Men's Irregulars
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
421 LA GRANGE ST., WEST ROXBURY
(In Armstrong Mill)

Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses
Retail at factory prices
ROSS'
West Roxbury Mfg. Co., Inc.
5168 Washington St., West Roxbury

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

Alves Gift & Photo Shop
349 Washington St., Braintree, Mass.
Mother's Day Cards
an unexcelled collection

For Your Cold Storage Certified and Bonded
Call
GOLDEN RULE
Cleansers and Dyers
391 Washington St., Braintree, Mass.
Telephone 2000 or 1120

BROCKTON

Fraser's
reminds you that
MOTHER'S DAY
is Sunday, May 10th
and that we have the nicest and most practical gifts for mothers of all ages.

Storey & Co
Mother will appreciate a gift from our store, where she loves to shop
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
236 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

SPRING DISPLAYS OF QUALITY FURNITURE AT
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
619 Main St. Opp. Forest Ave.

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR?
NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
224-229 MAIN STREET

A Fine Food Line Since 'Ninety - Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
137 Main Street Phone 2900

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
185 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

CURRIER'S FRAME SHOP
Let Us Do Your Framing
Complete Assortment of
NUTTING PICTURES
Many New Mother's Day Gifts
256 MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
Fresh Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants bring cheer during Winter months.
1623 Beacon St. ASP. 0720
Washington Sq.Nite—BIG. 5536

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Fur Storage 2½% your valuation
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5676. Hours 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDWIN R. SAGE
FOOD NEWS
YES, We Carry
HOOD'S ICE CREAM
75c quart
60 Church Street Cambridge Tel. Tro. 2211
Leonard Street Belmont Bel. 4500

AGNES K. EDEN
under new management
BAGS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
3 Hudson Street
Cor. 1674 Mass. Ave.

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
Due to added cost of operation it is necessary for us to increase our rates.

BRATTLE SQUARE FLORIST
What is more suitable for Mother than lovely spring flowers?
We Deliver Anywhere
41 Brattle St. Phone TRO. 9839

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

EVERETT

CARDS for EVERYBODY'S MOTHER
Jewelry—Handkerchiefs
Calart Flowers
Lady Buxtons, etc.
at the
BRAUN CARD & GIFT SHOP
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

MAXWELL, the FLORIST, Inc.
FREDERICK B. MAXWELL, Treas.
FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY
May 10
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
406 Broadway Eve 3316-3317

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Mother's Day
Perfumes from the Famous Herb Farm Shop of London, Eng.
RICE & CO.
Jewelers F. W. RICE *Silversmiths*
350 MAIN STREET

For Mother
Lovely Slips and Gowns
in all sizes and wanted colors.
helen's
321 Main Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

F. H. Lane Company
To pocket a substantial saving and still enjoy top quality, wear
Clipper Craft Clothes
Suits and Topcoats, $30 and $35
Boys' attire in generous variety, pleasing prices

FRAMINGHAM

We have a good stock of Nylon and Silk Hosiery for our clientele.
Shop at RAYFIELDS in Framingham

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3693
Quick, Friendly Service

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A perfect gift for Mother . . .
Laros DIMENSIONAL SLIPS
for every figure . . . every size and every proportion
Rayon Satin, $2.50
Blush—Black—White
Philbrook-MacKenney Shop, Inc.

Park & Pollard Feeds
Baby Chicks Fertilizers
Liberty . . . International Seeds and Insecticides
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

For Mother—

A Lovely Permanent by one of our skilled operators
THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP
16 Merrimack St. Tel. 4080

MITCHELL & COMPANY
Merrimack Street
Give Mother a Smart Coat
$29.95
Ready-to-Wear *Street Floor*

MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 10
Fine Chocolates by
Durand—Lovell & Covel—Gobelin
Kemp's Salted Nuts
PICKARD'S COZY CORNER
20 Winter Street Tel. 2479

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

For
Living Room
Dining Room
Combinations
use our wide selection of Dual-Purpose Drop Leaf Tables and Chairs to create your own charming room.
Mahogany Groupings
$39.50 to $165.00
E. C. STIEGLER & CO.
Good Furniture Since 1878
170-180 Common Street
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Plant Your Victory Garden Now!
Get your seeds and garden tools from the house that stands for Quality.
TREAT
HARDWARE CORPORATION
"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"

Store Your Furs
in
Cherry & Webb's
Dry Cold Certified Vaults
Telephone 25251
Reliable Cold Storage for Furs
CALL
WEINER'S
25293
276 Essex Street

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Wide Selection of Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for
MOTHER'S DAY
E. M. RUSSELL, *Florist*
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED
488 Broadway Tel. 3215 Methuen, Mass.

Chocolates and Bonbons for
MOTHER'S DAY
We pack our own boxes
JUNKINS CANDY STORE
377 Essex St., next to the Waldorf

LEXINGTON

PAUL REVERE SHOP
ARTHUR H. POHL
Announcing Our Opening May 2, 1942
Norcross Mother's Day and Everyday Cards—Bradlee Cards—Lending Library
Gifts, Stationery, Dennison Goods
Games, Pictures and Picture Framing.

The Remembrance Shop
Gifts and Cards for Mother
Lex. 1290 New Viano Block

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

For Mother's Day
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
J. T. CARLSON
83 East Street Tel. Lex. 0589

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
For Mother's Day, Basket of Selected Fruits
Choice Meats—Nice Strawberries—Native Asparagus—Fresh Pineapple
1751 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

Hubrite Informal Dresses
14 to 44—$3.95 to $8.95
Demi Tasse Dresses, 16½ to 44½
$3.95 to $8.95
Hosiery—Nylon—Silk—Bembergs
Phoenix Socks—All Colors—39c

Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1830 Mass. Avenue, Opp. Arcade

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Birds Eye Products
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Asparagus and Strawberries at Reasonable Prices

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 9 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
PROTECT YOUR FURS
In Pollard's New Scientific Fur Storage Vault
CALL 5481
Bonded Messenger Will Call

Store Your Furs
in
Cherry & Webb's
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
LOWELL 7661

DONALDSON'S
for Complete Line of
MOTHER'S DAY CARDS
75 Merrimack Street on the Sunny Side
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Distinctive Style and Quality
in
Home Furnishings
We carry a complete line of Period Furniture
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

FLOWERS
FOR MOTHER'S DAY
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1942
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

MEN! Attention!
Famous New England Made
CAPE COD SHIRTS $2.15
They sell regularly at $2.50. For one week only—Get Acquainted "Week." Mail and phone orders filled promptly. Call LY 2-3787

Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., LYNN, MASS.

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

FINE SHOES
Attractive Spring Styles
for Men, Women and Children
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
147 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters
Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

WHYTE'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

IVOR L. BURPEE
One stop Auto Service
Body and Fender Painting
Modern Tune-Up Service
57 State Street L.Y. 2-6269

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

AT KOTZEN'S
BETTER FURNITURE AT LOWER PRICES

See our display of summer furniture.
Complete showing of RCA VICTOR, PHILCO, ZENITH, FADA, and EMERSON RADIOS
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main St. Malden Sq.
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

CHOCOLATES and CARDS for Mother May 10
MORGAN'S PHARMACY
160 Pleasant Street MALden 0450

STRAND JEWELERS
218 Pleasant Street MAL. 1522-W
All Kinds of Watch and
JEWELRY REPAIRING
Done on the Premises
We buy and sell jewelry of all descriptions
Two doors from the Strand Theater

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family

ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair Free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

FUR STORAGE
2% of Valuation
ALL MINOR REPAIRS FREE OF CHARGE
We Specialize in
REMODELING and REPAIRING
at reasonable prices
H. BROOS, Furrier (SINCE 1895)
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0208

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS
for MOTHER'S DAY
May 10
160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622

Venetian Blinds
and
Window Shades
Measured and installed free

LADIES' TAILOR
COATS AND SUITS
MADE TO ORDER
Alterations on "ready-made" clothes given special attention
H. BROOS, Furrier (Since 1895)
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0208

MOTHER'S DAY
GIFTS
Let us help you select her gift
George Downie, Jeweler
28 Pleasant Street, Malden

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

MELROSE

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
539 Main Street MELrose 3300

Mother's Sunday
MAY 10TH
Dresses, Underwear, Hosiery, Novelties.

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
522 Main St. Mel. 2134

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 1566

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAPLE SYRUP
Fresh from Vermont
BEST QUALITY
Gallons $3.25
Quarts ..... .85
Pints ..... .45
Jars ..... .25
Orders Yours Today
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield
Cry. 0610

Greeting Cards and Gifts for
MOTHER'S DAY
and All Occasions
Gifts attractively wrapped and delivered free in Melrose
Cowan's Gift Shoppe
TEL. 1870 153 W. EMERSON STREET

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

Lady May Shop

Lingerie, Gloves, Hosiery, Dresses, Linens for
MOTHER'S DAY
489 MAIN STREET MEL. 2130-M

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Remember Mother with a new Hat

EVELYN NADEAU
491 Main Street MEL. 3466-M

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

THE PRINT SHOP
Mother's Day Cards
SUNDAY, MAY 10TH
Blueprinting
Photo Developing
586 Pleasant St., the Cushing Bldg.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

FRATES DAIRY COMPANY
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey Vitamin D Milk
TWO ROADSIDE STANDS:
One at the above address
The other on Rt. 138, north of Taunton

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

Beautiful Assortment of Mother's Day Cards. Special Cards of interest to readers of The Chrsitian Science Monitor at
HUTCHINSON'S
122 UNION ST.

NEWTON

FLORENCE E. RAND

HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST.
LAS. 6084
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street BEA. 2092

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
961 Center Street BIG. 0072

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★
Join Our
VICTORY CLUB
for
DEFENSE BONDS
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
'The Place for My Savings'
★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600
Las. 9800
Las. 9624
Big. 9277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
239 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
Garden Supplies
J. H. CHANDLER & SON
INC.
796 Beacon Street, Big. 4000

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre St. Big. 4240
Live Chicken Lobsters ..... lb. 31c
Fresh Shad ..... lb. 15c
Young Spring Ducklings ..... lb. 23c
Undercut Pot Roast ..... lb. 31-35c

FUEL OILS
COKE • COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
BIG. 0590-0591

BOND'S
CONVENIENCE SHOP
For Mother
Berkshire Hosiery
Perfumes Handkerchiefs
Bray Block Union Street

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Feather Bob
Let us advise you as to the type of Permanent and Feather Bob best suited to you.
Leanore Beauty Salon
1189 Walnut Street LAS. 5185

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO., Inc.
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All Types
Lumber for Repairing

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AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

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Highest Quality Dairy Products
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BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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In our new, most complete, air-conditioned
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MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
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Reasonably Priced
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Flowers for Mother's Day
FOLLWELL GREENHOUSES
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SODA FOUNTAIN
ICE CREAM
LIGHT LUNCHES
SANDWICHES
KULDA'S
38 South Street

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QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled
FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2%
BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES
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1249 Hancock Street

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17 BEALE ST., WOLLASTON
Beautiful cards for your own Mother and for those you like to remember on Mother's Day, May 10th.
Also for Mother to send to Son in the Service

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Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
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Established 25 Years
ALL RUGS INSURED
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"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
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by a modern method
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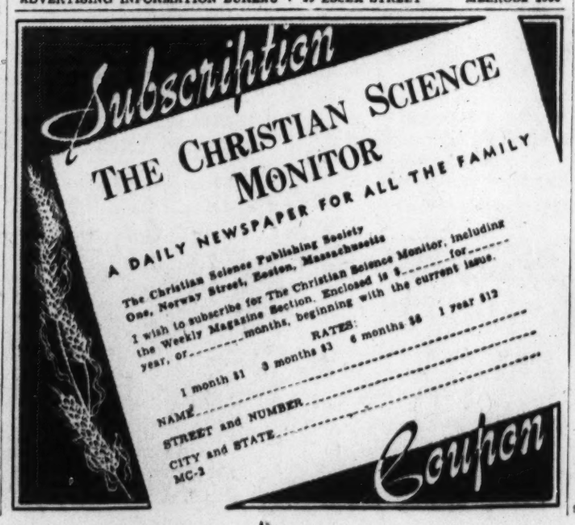
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(Continued)

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5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

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SILK SLIPS ..... $1.29 to $1.69
105 MAIN STREET READING

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MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
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Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

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Distributors of
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Dog—Cat—Bird and Fish Foods
Baby Chicks and Ducks
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Land Lime—Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Annuals and Perennial Plants
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See Us on Our Budget Plan
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Shoes for Women
$5 to $6 EDWARDS SHOE STORE
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and
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Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

Star Market Co.
BETTER MEALS for LESS!
The Star Market is never knowingly undersold on quality! Lowest everyday prices on all nationally-famous foods.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Fix Up—Paint Up
Paint, Wall Paper, Screen Doors
Garden Tools, Wire
Seeds, Fertilizers
MAGOUN SQUARE PRO. 1095

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

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Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-8251 Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

MASSACHUSETTS

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BUY MOTHER'S GIFT IN MOTHER'S STORE
For the Young Mother, the Matronly Mother or for Granny, you will find the gifts they love at
BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Square Wakefield

HAGER'S
59 ALBION STREET WAKEFIELD
Novelties for Mother's Day
Home-Made Chocolates Packed in Mother's Day Boxes
Callahan's Ice Cream

BOOTHBY'S
"The Store Where Friends Meet Friends"
Remember Mother with a pretty but useful gift on May 10th
Bags—Gloves—Costume Jewelry—Hosiery
House Dresses—Undies—Nighties
and Pajamas
Wakefield Square, Wakefield Crystal 1422

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Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.,
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

AN ADDED SERVICE FREE!
We deliver milk in cream top bottles
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53 Waverley Ave. WAT 3818

Star Market Co.
First of the season!
Live or Boiled Chicken
LOBSTERS, 3 for 98c
Delivery Service
25 MT. AUBURN ST. WAT. 3000

WELLESLEY

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—tooth-paste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
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Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
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Rough and Finish Lumber
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Floors and Cabinet Work
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PIKE'S SERVICE
JOHN PIKE, Prop.
Let us keep your car in condition for longer use. Dependable, complete repairing and cheerful service. Fair prices.
674 Main St., Winchester Tel. Win. 1157

WINTHROP

MOTHER'S DAY
Hamo's STORES
May we suggest that you see our Lovely Mother's Day Gift Boxes containing our Home-Made Candies, 65c to $5.00.
Special Mother's Day Cards, 5c to $1.00.

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HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

Fruit-of-the-Loom
Fine Percales, 33c yard
Fashion Prints in more than 150 patterns. Tested for fast color.
Exclusively at
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
HAROLD TAYLOR
Lilliput, Parkstone, Canford Cliffs 430

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COLCHESTER—May to October; quiet, well furnished s. c. flat suitable 2 persons; 4 gns. weekly; maid available. Box W-629, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table delicacies freshly made on the premises. Phone 51208. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

European Local Classified

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent, confidential London address; letters redirected immediately; 5/- p. a.; royal patronage; capital £250,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

KWELL, SURREY—Comfortable home offered business man in lady's home; meals arranged; 3 mins. station, Victoria 35 mins.; nice garden. Box W-1668, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

S. DEVON—Three furnished rooms in quiet home, near main road. 4, Southfield Avenue, Paignton.

England

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Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

COAL of all kinds Tel. 2448
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
THE BATH COAL CO.
PEARSON, 17, ARGYLE ST., BATH

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

Evans & Owen, Ltd.
Bath's Leading Store
FASHIONS FURNISHINGS and LINENS
Bartlett Street and Alfred Street

BEDFORD

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
103, High Street, Bedford.
34, Abington Street, Northampton.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
11, Bull Street, Birmingham.
94, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
46, The Parade, Leamington.

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
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GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

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Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
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and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
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Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

All Classes of
INSURANCES EFFECTED
Specialists—Life—Accident—Motor—Fire
Send your enquiries without obligation to
W. H. FOOT & CO.
INSURANCE BROKERS
27, Church Road, Parkstone Tel. 1841

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

SHOP AT
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Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 3496

Kendall
71 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
79 and 166 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.
662 Christchurch Road, Boscombe.

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil Spares
Persons: Supervision L. T. Dowland M.I.M.E. Manager

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
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Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs
Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate
MEADERS LTD
JEWELLERS OF REPUTE
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

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A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
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Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
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13 Western Road, Brighton

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LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

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Tel. 24960

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UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria rooms
Clifton, Phone 36787

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for Fashions and Fabrics
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

Jolly & Son Ltd.
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The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
A. E. FINCH
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street, Bristol 1.
Electrical Installations.
Electrical Apparatus Repaired

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

Thank you for your support in our time of adversity.
NEWBERY & SPINDLER LTD
Furnishers and Carpet Warehousemen
29 Park Row 76 Queens Road
BRISTOL

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DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
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Phone Ravensbourne 2768

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
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Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
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W. H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

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Kendall
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3, Market Place, Peterborough.

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BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
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Teas
23 AND 25 CLARENCE STREET

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Promenade and Branches
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Cavendish House
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for
Fashions and Furniture

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FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	L	O	C	K	■	S	K	I	P	P	E	R
O	■	P	O	E	T	■	R	O	O	K	■	O
B	R	E	A	D	■	B	A	L	E	■	P	B
B	U	R	L	■	S	O	F	A	■	P	O	I
■	L	A	■	S	A	L	T	■	M	O	O	N
W	E	■	J	U	S	T	■	B	U	R	N	S
I	■	C	A	S	H	■	S	I	L	K	■	O
N	O	R	M	A	■	W	I	R	E	■	O	N
D	R	A	B	■	S	A	N	D	■	N	E	■
W	E	B	■	R	I	N	G	■	H	A	I	K
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D	O	R	O	T	H	Y	■	S	T	A	R	T

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1935

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Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

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MAYFAIR
Ladies' Court Hairdresser, Posticheur, Beautician and Permanent Waving Specialist. Consulting Hair Specialist.
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Fine Old Silver and Antique Furniture, Jewellery.
Silver, China and Glass, Clocks and Watches, Leather Bags, etc.
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THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS — HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
36 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4831

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
22, Thames Street, Kingston.
21, George Street, Richmond.
15, The Arcade, Sutton.

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Ladies' Men's and Children's Hairdressing
• Rendesvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
• Removals and Warehousing
KINGSTON 1001

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders
Ph. Northwood 145

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances. Irons. Room Heaters, etc.

A. E. Doy Ltd
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

A CARVER that carves. Our sales exceed 1000
5 Year Guarantee 4/9
Mortimer Ricks
PAIGNTON

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CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
58 High St. Pinner Phone Pinner 3181
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
36 and 37, High Street Phone Pinner 80

L. G. DWYER
(Late of Edwardson Limited)
Building Maintenance and Decorations
Tel. Pinner 106 10 Love Lane Pinner, Middx.

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

ENGLAND

POOLE and District

PARKSTONE MOTOR CO. LTD.
Station Road
WOLSELEY and HILLMAN
Sales and Service
Parkstone 1551-2

H. MEW
House Furnisher, Loose Cover and Curtain Specialist
Established 1904
Lower Parkstone and Blandford Rd., Broadstone
Phone Parkstone 119 day and night
Broadstone 304 day only.

J. S. Coles
2, Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 422
(Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL
ANTHRACITE, COKE

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY SERVICE
No Mass Production
SAND BOUND GIVES SATISFACTION
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee: I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. Be strong and of good courage.
—JOSH. 1:5, 6

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This British artist and author was born in Paris. His father left France during the French Revolution and settled in London. In the first of his three novels, which won him a great reputation as a writer, late in life, he tells something of the story of his happy childhood. After several years of attending a school in Paris he went to London to study chemistry at University College. As a chemist he did not accomplish much and, in time, returned to his beloved Paris to study art in the Latin Quarter. In his second novel, which met with even greater success than his first, he gives us a picture of those days in Paris with boon companions.

(Score .....100)

Later, he spent several years in Belgium and the Netherlands, and, while there, made up his mind to contribute humorous drawings to Punch. He met with great success in this work and lived happily as one of the popular artists of his day.

(Score ..... 75)

Later in life he took to writing novels. His first one was a great success and his second novel was one that had a phenomenal sale in America and throughout the world. Both of these novels have been dramatized for the stage and for the movies.

(Score ..... 25)

(Answer Appears on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

An Added Feature

Congressmen J—— and H——, two extremely capable and clever statesmen, were being discussed. Someone remarked that J's great ability in the art of repartee seemed to win him many friends, while H's possession of the same gift only served to arouse antagonism and make him unpopular.

"How can you account for that?" the speaker inquired.

"Well," replied a discerning listener, "both men are gifted, witty, and keen as a razor—but Congressman J—— is a safety razor."

Bank's Money Exhibit—A Mute History of Civilization

By Blanche E. Clough

More than just an exhibit is the Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World—it is a bureau of information and it is an educational institution appealing to the school child and to the banker, to the numismatist and the student of history and economics. In the collection are mute bits of evidence of the growth of human civilization. Here are the media of exchange of the people of the world from ancient times to the present.

That such an exhibit is of widespread appeal is shown by the fact that during each recent year it has had visitors from every State in the Union and from about twenty foreign countries. Last year groups of students from about forty universities and colleges and more than a hundred other schools saw the display.

The Money Exhibit Department publishes a booklet "Moneys of the World" for which there were some twenty-five hundred requests last year. These requests came from forty-four states and from Alaska, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Panama, and the Philippines. About four hundred were from teachers who wished to use the material in their class-room work. The educational feature has been further amplified by a number of talks to schools, clubs, and on the radio.

Bureau of Information

This department also acts as a bureau of information on every conceivable subject concerning money. Queries come from children and professors, from banks and Federal agencies, from coin collectors and economists and the variety of questions is astonishing. It should be emphasized that the bank's function in this respect is to provide information in response to inquiries. The bank does not buy and sell coins, nor is it in a position to make definite appraisals for the general public. Those are the functions of numismatic dealers and individual collectors, most of whom are members of the American Numismatic Association.

Quite frequently information is sought concerning the terms "Wild Cat Currency," "Shin Plasters," and "Hard Times Tokens." These are all reminders of our difficult social and economic periods. Wild Cat Currency is a popular name for the issues of certain banks which were organized under loose state banking laws prior to the Civil War. The original use of the term is said to have been derived from a small bank whose notes bore a figure of a wildcat. The nickname "Shin Plasters" was originally applied to the depreciated Continental Currency after the War of the Revolution. It was revived about 1837 to designate the small notes for the fractional part of a dollar issued by private bankers during the financial distress of that period. Finally, the same name was given to the Fractional Currency which appeared in 1862 when specie payments were suspended. The designation "Hard Times Tokens" was used for a series of copper tokens struck from 1834 to 1841 and bearing inscriptions relating to the agitation for and against the Bank of the United States.

Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World

Evolution of Money

Bottom: First knife money in its earliest form. Center: Later form reveals blade is smaller and the circular end more clearly defined. Top: Final development—a coin still used as small change in modern China.

Value of Specimens

The value of coins is often influenced by minute details and it is necessary to have a very definite description of specimens in order to give helpful information about them. For instance, one man wrote, "Is my shilling piece of 1892 of the Transvaal of the South African Republic more valuable if the oxcart has two shafts instead of one?" From this description the department knows exactly which coin it is and can give a definite answer, that it is. But occasionally come such requests as "What are my Constantine coins worth?" or "I have a coin dated 1312, what is it worth?" If made of gold, the Constantine coins would be worth about a hundred times as much as if they were made of copper. And all that can be told about the one dated 1312 is that the date is figured by the Mohammedan method of calculating, as coins were not dated with Arabic numerals until 1484. But no satisfactory information can be given about the value.

Most people are disappointed to learn that ancient coins are not always valuable. Typical examples are the Roman coins of about 80 B. C. and the coins of Alexander the Great. The majority of these are worth only nominal prices. On the other hand, it is surprising to learn that some specimens of fairly recent date have great value, such as the United States 1804 silver dollar, one of which sold for $4,250 last year.

Changes Owing to War

Many monetary changes have resulted from the war and a number of items of this type have been added. Some countries have found it necessary to make use of different metals and these are represented by coins made of aluminum from Spain, China and Japan; zinc from France and Germany and acmonital from Italy, Vatican City, and Albania. The paper money includes notes issued by Germany to be used in the occupied countries and new specimens from Spain, France, Egypt, Hong Kong, British Malaya, Netherlands Indies and China. There are several issues from China and one note is said to be the smallest in the world. Also some of the notes for China were issued by Japanese controlled banks.

The Chase Collection at 46 Cedar Street, New York City, is well worth a visit, for it is more than just an exhibit of articles and items dealing with money—it is a history of the economic development of the race from ancient times up to the war-torn present.

In Lighter Vein

Natural Acting

"Now, Robert," said the teacher, "can you tell me what human nature is?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Robert. "It's people 'fore they get into society."—Church Times.

These Moderns

Boy: "Grandmother, can you help me with this problem?"

Grandmother: "I could, dear, but I don't think it would be right."

Boy: "Maybe it wouldn't, but take a crack at it, anyway."—Atlanta Two Bells.

In a Few Words

After advocating "Peace at any Price!" the lady on the soapbox demanded:

"Can any person in this audience give me a slogan that will help to win the war?"

"Ay, miss, I can!" shouted a stalwart sailor in the crowd.

"And what is it, my friend?" the orator asked, with a superior smile.

Like a shot came the reply:

"Stop yapping and start scrapping, miss!"—Answers.

FACTS & FIGURES
ABOUT 5,000 VOLUNTEER OBSERVERS ASSIST THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.
IT'S A FACT THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE REQUIRES AT LEAST A YEAR AND A HALF'S STUDY BEFORE A STUDENT CAN READ A JAPANESE PERIODICAL.
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
MEMBERS OF THE BOISE, IDAHO RED CROSS KNITTING CLUB HAVE ADOPTED AS A SLOGAN FOR THE DURATION "PURL HARDER"
K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

TO OWN a bit of ground, to scratch it with a hoe, to plant seeds, and watch their renewal of life—this is the commonest delight of the race, the most satisfactory thing a man can do.—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A small town is the place where they don't wonder how much money a fellow makes. They usually know to the exact cent.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Sir Stafford Cripps' failure in India is a grievous blow to the United Nations. Everybody was hoping against hope that there would be a New Deal in New Delhi.

Detroit News: "The vernal season" and "the heated term," meaning spring and summer respectively, were coined when reporters were paid by the yard.

Des Moines Register: You can now blame all your hooks and slices on that old golf ball you're using. That's the good side of the rubber situation.

Our War Effort

In Washington, where maladministration can affect the outcome of the war as much as anything soldiers and sailors may do, men can remain unaware of causing disasters. It is difficult to take a bureau chief, or a lawyer, or a stenographer aside and say, "Look! A hundred men are wounded because of your delay! A ship has been sunk because of your mismanagement!"

Wayne Coy, Liaison Officer for the President's Office of Emergency Management.

* * *

Victory may be long in coming if one state has to exhaust its major forces in today's military operations, while another harbors them for possible operations at some indefinite time in the future.

Maxim Litvinoff

Did You Ever Wonder

How Two Spices May Be Obtained From the Same Tropical Tree?

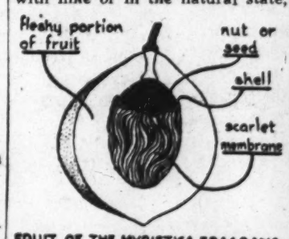
The tropical tree which provides us with two spices is found in the East Indies, the West Indies, the Molukka or Spice Islands, etc. Its botanical name, Myristica fragrans, is derived from words meaning "sweet-smelling" and "fragrant."

The tree bears a peach-like golden-yellow fruit which, when ripe, splits open to reveal a brilliant scarlet membrane which surrounds the shell of the nut or seed.

The fleshy portion of the ripe fruit, preserved in syrup or pickled in sweet vinegar, was eaten as a dessert before Magellan's time, and is still a favorite sweetmeat in the East Indies.

The scarlet, fleshy membrane which covers the shell of the nut is pickled in salt and then dried in the sun, whereupon it turns a bright orange-yellow. In this form it is marketed as the highly flavored spice known as mace.

After the mace is removed, the shell enclosing the seed or kernel is dried slowly over a smoldering fire. When the drying is completed, the shells are broken and the kernels picked out and sorted, the smaller and inferior nuts being either ground and sold in that form, or pressed to obtain a fixed oil, known as "oil of mace." The better quality kernels, bleached with lime or in the natural state, reach our spice cupboards as the familiar nutmeg.



FRUIT OF THE MYRISTICA FRAGRANS

Incidentally, one authority suggests that in buying ground nutmeg, one should select that which is of light color. The dark grades of ground nutmeg are likely to have been manufactured from shriveled nuts.

Nutmegs were highly prized in ancient times. They were among the coveted items included in the rich trade of the East Indies and to that extent may be said to have contributed to the motivation of the historic voyage of Columbus in 1492 and to the discovery by Portuguese of the way to circumnavigate the continent of Africa.

—W. P. Keasbey

Who Is This?
Answer: George Du Maurier

The Weavers

Seattle

The weaver sat by the window dressing her loom. She had come to the end of the warp which was resisting her combing and remained a baffling tangle. "Oh, well," she thought, "I'll have to waste it. One must give something to the loom anyway," and with decisive snips cut the interwoven threads from the warp's end. To be rid of the offender and to have it well out of her sight, she dropped the discarded tangle out of the window among the shrubs.

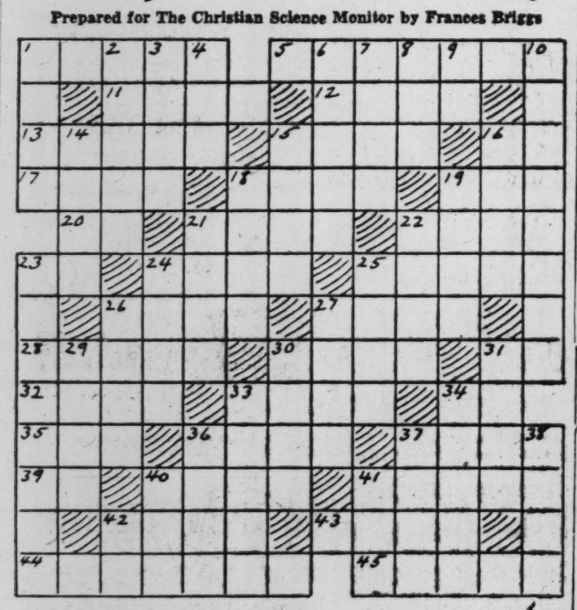
Several days later she sat at her loom weaving and looking up from her work she saw what appeared to be a white sock hanging to a limb of the hazelnut bush. It seemed to her a strange place for one sock to be left. She interrupted her weaving to retrieve it, but the sock still hangs where the little nest-building bushtits selected the site for their 1942 home. The threads discarded by the weaver had been, with tireless patience, unraveled tangle by tangle, and each long thread had been woven through twigs and moss into a very secure and firm nest for the seven tiny eggs. The weaver was satisfied that no waste had taken place.

Answers

"Mind you, we shan't always be Ground Staff."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In Longfellow's poem, what is it that says: "Forever-never! Never-forever"?
8—What do you call the captain of a cricket eleven?
11—Lord Macaulay was celebrated as what?
12—In chess, what is a piece moving parallel to sides of board across any number of unoccupied squares?
13—What article of food did queen eat in "Sing a Song of Sixpence"?
15—What is a large, closely pressed, bound package of merchandise?
16—What is symbol for lead?
17—What is knot or lump in thread or cloth?
18—What is a davenport?
19—What is a food eaten by native Hawaiians?
20—Musical note.
21—What is said to be never all gathered when spilt?
22—Lunarians study what?
23—You and I.
24—Unbiased.
25—Who was "the ploughman poet"?
26—Ready money is what?
27—Sericiculture produces what?
28—Druids appear in what opera?
29—Term for a telegraphic message.
31—Upon.
32—What is a kind of thick woolen cloth of dull brownish-yellow color?
33—Little grains of what make the pleasant land?
34—Connecticut River rises in what State (abbr.)?
35—Parlor into which fly was invited was really what?
36—An annulet is a little what?
37—What is a piece of cloth worn in North Africa as an outer garment?
38—While.
40—What is a spoke of a wheel?
41—What creature formerly roamed in herds over most of temperate North America?
42—In opera "Aida," Amonasro is what?
43—What is a bill of fare?
44—What is first name of author of "The Brimming Cup"?
45—What is opposed to "finish"?

Down

1—Paducah, Ky., is birthplace of what American author?
2—What would you see and hear at Covent Garden Theater?
3—From what substance is coke obtained?
4—What is a sheep tick?
6—What is a strong paper, usually dark brown, made from sulphate pulp?
7—What is a city of Kansas?
8—William Legrand is hero of tale by whom?
9—Peck (abbr.).
10—What American poet was born at Head Tide, Maine?
14—A governing direction is what?
15—What is a compact package or roll of cloth?
16—What is any of several East Indian trees?
18—What is a summerbund?
19—Flesh of swine is what?
21—What is a seaport of northeastern Tunisia?
23—What animal is the mascot of West Point U. S. Military Academy?
25—What islands form southern part of Lesser Antilles?
34—What is an upright piece forming the side of an opening?
25—A wagtail is what?
26—What is name of Launce's dog in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
27—If you emulated Deanna Durbin, you would do what?
28—Native metals.
30—Who is husband of O-lan in "The Good Earth"?
31—Where was Elsie Janis born?
33—What is a title borne by several of warrior castes of northern India?
34—What is a coati?
36—What is a very large variety of domestic pigeon?
37—Inkling.
38—What is first name of Hamsun, Norwegian novelist?
40—What is Brazil's largest city?
41—What was an Egyptian god of varied attributes?
42—Krona (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring Poem*

By LE PELLEY

NO MATTER WHAT THE WAR NEWS IS, THOUGH BULLETS FALL IN SHOWERS... SPRING IS COMING JUST THE SAME WITH BUDS AND BIRDS AND FLOWERS.
TUBBY'S SPRING POEM
ADVANCES START THIS TIME OF YEAR; REPORTS MAY MAKE YOU PENSIVE...
BUT STILL—NOT EVEN BOMBS AND TANKS CAN MAKE THE SPRING OFFENSIVE!
RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.... BENJAMIN H. DUBBS

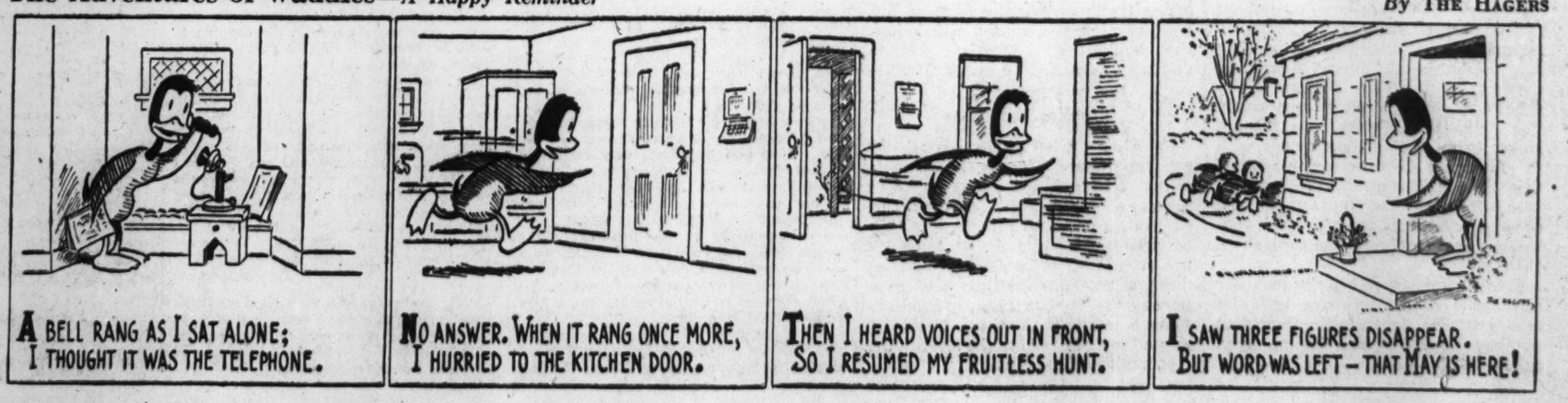
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Worth a Try—or Is It?*

By RODGERS

I missed the folks but they left someone to look out for me and made arrangements to have me shipped back North-
And I suppose if I had stayed right in the crate I'd have been back home before the Boss-
But I heard someone say the folks had spent all day looking for me and had left just a few minutes before I turned up!
"Hum-m!" I thought to myself, "If they've just left, I ought to be able to catch up with them!
Decided it was worth a try!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Happy Reminder*

By THE HAGERS


A BELL RANG AS I SAT ALONE; I THOUGHT IT WAS THE TELEPHONE.
NO ANSWER. WHEN IT RANG ONCE MORE, I HURRIED TO THE KITCHEN DOOR.
THEN I HEARD VOICES OUT IN FRONT, SO I RESUMED MY FRUITLESS HUNT.
I SAW THREE FIGURES DISAPPEAR. BUT WORD WAS LEFT—THAT MAY IS HERE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia's Role

Joseph Stalin's May Day speech is a direct answer to Adolf Hitler's strange effusion of April 25. Against Der Führer's renewed claim that he is saving Europe from Bolshevism stands Stalin's declaration that Russia's sole aim is to defeat the Nazis and drive them from Soviet soil.

These flat contradictions from Berlin and Moscow are of interest to the peoples of the United Nations principally because in a new form they spotlight the basic choice between alliance with Germany or with Russia which existed before the war and may be revived when the war ends. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that in secret peace offers, Hitler is trying to revive it at this moment. For Russia must be the key to any peace offensive the Nazis attempt.

One outline of the kind of bait Hitler might hold out runs like this: Restore all Nazi conquests in western Europe, give Britain, America, the Chinese, and the Dutch a free hand and economic assistance to reclaim all the Japanese have taken, in return for the same help against Russia.

This is the kind of grand strategy Hitler loves. To his mind it would be a great victory, cutting his losses, saving the vast empire in the East which Mein Kampf shows he originally planned, and avoiding the utter crushing by British-American power so clearly heralded for him in RAF raids and American production reports. Believing others to be as unscrupulous as himself, he sees no reason why Britain should not be bought by the promise of regaining her Empire, and America by victory over Japan.

Hitler may not have made such an offer, but since he failed to conquer Russia last summer and since America has entered against him, he has known that some such scheme was his main hope. What spoils it utterly, of course, is his previous record of bare-faced mendacity. Both Britain and America prefer to trust Stalin.

Moreover, behind the words of the two men lie geographic and economic factors which make Germany a far greater danger to the United Nations than Russia. Russia's record, for all the threats of the Comintern, supports Stalin's declaration that she has no territorial ambitions. Soviet aggressions were minor until the Nazis broke loose and Moscow seized the buffer territories which absorbed the first shock of Hitler's attack last summer. Hitler's repeated repudiations of his "no more territorial claims" are too well known to need listing.

Moreover, Russia is, by geography and history, the natural balance to Japan, whereas the threat of Germany's power and position has plainly facilitated Tokyo's depredations. Every British or American tank and plane that goes to Russia and brings nearer Hitler's defeat shortens the time in which Japanese bandits can terrorize the Pacific. Nor is Russia such an economic threat to world stability as is an expansive German autarchy.

Russia has been the most destructive enemy of Hitlerism; it holds also the key to victory over Japan and the best hopes of shortening the war; and continued close British-American cooperation with Russia may well be a prime factor in keeping the peace both in Europe and Asia. Aside from pledges of help to Moscow and the known worthlessness of Nazi peace offers, the hard facts of geography and economics should leave no doubt about the Allies' choice as between Stalin and Hitler.

Recognition to an Expert

Selection of a Boston man to represent the National Industrial Traffic League, an organization of more than 1,000 traffic managers in all sections of the United States, in seeking all-out cooperation with governmental, shippers, and transportation agencies is seen by trade authorities as a national tribute to the ability of one of Boston's sons.

The choice fell upon William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for many years, chairman of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board and chairman of the New England emergency committee on rail transportation. The appointment gives him blanket authority to deal in their behalf with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, War Shipping Administration, and other governmental bodies which control or affect transportation throughout the Nation.

Trade interests rightfully look for substantial results from the activities of so practical a man in the important national post to which he has been called.

A Breach in the Home Defense

War plays subtle tricks. It strikes where least expected. Sometimes the attack is far from the field of battle, as when war sends its spearhead of hysteria deep into the juvenile mentality and young gangs run amuck.

Recently a band of 13- to 16-year-old boys were apprehended for a series of nearly fifty robberies. This happened in a city in Massachusetts. It is not an isolated case.

Juvenile delinquency is on the climb. In England during its first year of war, juvenile delinquency among children under 14 jumped 41 per cent.

There is an undercurrent of tension these days. The children sense it. Older brothers are off to war. Parents are occupied with war work or civilian defense jobs. Relaxation of discipline occurs in many homes.

Everyone seems to have "war work" except the youngsters—these 13- to 16-year-olds. They are old enough to feel the war, too young to have a part in it.

Fortunately the danger to the community is recognized. Settlement houses, youth organizations, public playgrounds, and camps are speeding up a major offensive against the menace of wartime delinquency. It will take concerted effort to mend this breach in the home front.

Here, surely, is an opportunity for a civilian defense job of the most vital sort.

Bonds vs. Bondage

"Look here, John, here's a picture of a sofa that was just like the new one we are planning to buy."

"What do you mean, 'was'?" asks husband John, coming to look over Winifred's shoulder at the rotogravure.

The photograph answers his question. It shows one of those London houses sliced down the middle by Jerry's bombs. On an exposed second floor stands what is left of a comfortable piece of furniture with "period touches" that would harmonize perfectly with John and Winifred's home.

"Hmm," John muses, "it makes you wonder whether to put your money into things that can be blown sky high, doesn't it?"

"Especially," adds Winifred, "when you can put it into something that might prevent whatever useful things you and your neighbors have from being endangered."

"For instance, into——?"

"For instance, into United States war bonds!"

So, on the day that John and Winifred were planning to go shopping at the furniture store they went shopping at the bank instead. "We have lots to save besides our houses," John says. And he's right; how right! There are soldiers and sailors and air-fighters' lives depending on John and Winifred's dollars. Whether the down-payment that Colin Kelly made with his life for American liberty is going to be lost or redeemed depends in a large measure on how many down-payments of mere dollars other Americans make through purchase of war bonds.

The Treasury is talking about an investment of 10 per cent from all pay rolls. Is that too much? It may be hard for some families to find. Others can spare it by sacrificing merely their luxuries. The bomb that smashed the sofa in London wasn't content with 10 per cent of a British family's home. It took it all.

Neither will Americans be long content to devote to the war effort any percentage of their income which is less than all that they can possibly set aside. After all, this isn't giving. This is buying a bargain: both investment and insurance at a low price for either.

But if it *were* outright giving it would still be a bargain. Ask a Norwegian, a Pole, a Czech, a Frenchman, a Belgian, a Dane, a Chinese, a Hollander, a Yugoslav, a Briton just how much of his income he would have been willing to set aside if by so doing he could have spared his home and country even some of the tragic experiences of these last few years. He will answer with a look that should send an American home to do his own figuring all over again.

Worker's Rights

Cy Alsopp, who solicits ads all day for the Osage Center Pantagraph, writes a column of personals three nights a week, edits country correspondence the other three, sets type between times, and didn't get home till 3 a. m. on last press day, intended to write a hot editorial this week supporting the 40-hour week, but, he explained to a subscriber, he didn't get around to it. Cy is a firm believer in the rights of the working man.

Our Readers Say—

Progressive Postwar Attitudes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few days since, Richard Strout wrote in his column about postwar isolationist attitudes in America, and herein is a challenge to the women's clubs of this country.

These institutions are thoroughly organized and a great many of them handle important subjects in a masterly fashion. Therefore if they can recognize their opportunity in the present matter, they can do an inestimable service to the country and to the world in formulating ideas and opinions in regard to this important subject.

The time to begin is right now. A. G.

Lake Worth, Fla.

Liquor Among Fliers?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Agreeing fully with F. T. P. in his letter, "Army Airplane Accidents," I should like to know whether the Army and Navy, especially the Air Corps, are enforcing the "no liquor" rules. It is a known fact that some pilots do drink, and not only when off duty. The subtle temptation of "one drink won't hurt" has been too often accepted. There is a strong belief among many in the Army and Navy that not a little of the Pearl Harbor tragedy was due to the usual weekend drinking parties. Anyone who attends a Navy or Army function can testify to the amount of intoxicants served.

(MRS.) FRANCES J. EASTBURN

Philadelphia

"A Clear Picture"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation for the splendid articles and editorials appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. I and my family especially enjoy the Editorial Page. Articles on the war situation give us such a clear picture and keep us alert to the need for constructive thinking. A vote of thanks to all those doing their part so splendidly.

Des Moines, Iowa ELLA HADDENHORST

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Spring Clean-Up

The Power Factor in World Order

A Bookshelf Review

By the Peace Aims Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A nation of shopkeepers is always a temptation to a Napoleon. And history is repeating this lesson: that the degree in which endangered governments free themselves from the shopkeeper's outlook is the degree in which they become effective opponents of world conquerors.

When Japan attacked China and a British statesman foresaw the possibility of Britain's doing business with Hirohito as the "middleman" of the Far East it was the voice of the shopkeeper that was heard in Parliament. When a former Ambassador from Washington to London said in effect that Americans could get along with Hitler, he was speaking for the shopkeepers of the United States. How resistant the shopkeeper's mentality is to the wear and tear of crisis may be judged from the fact that one of the most telling arguments that could be raised in behalf of American opposition to Nazism was incorporated in the title of Douglas Miller's excellent book, "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," long after most Europeans had ceased to think of the conflict as an economic struggle.

* * *

Perhaps the greatest service Nicholas John Spykman has performed in AMERICA'S STRATEGY IN WORLD POLITICS (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75) is to offer Americans a stimulating antidote to their slumberous shopkeeperism. That the world in which they live was not built by business alone, that something more compelling than business influence may be exerted to reorder it, is hard for many of them to understand. This book should help them to perceive the importance of political power, which, while not possible to dissociate from economic power, may nevertheless be the more important factor in national prosperity and peace.

The rise of Nazi Germany illustrates the point. The refusal of the democracies to accept early enough the challenge to their power position because they were complacent over their economic position—"resources"—has resulted in a world situation in which economic resources have been difficult to organize for democratic defense and in fact have been in some important areas lost to the enemy. The Nazis have recognized and utilized political power for economic as well as political ends. In doing so they have employed an age-old policy the success of which surprises only those who think of international politics in terms of relatively short-range business opportunities.

* * *

Professor Spykman would lead the reluctant horse of American opinion to the water of power politics and, if possible, induce the horse to drink. He shows that while Americans have despised or ignored the efforts of other nations to maintain a balance of power in the world, Americans themselves have always had a vital if unrecognized stake in that balance. When the sole center of power was Europe, the European balance was reflected in the world as a whole. Professor Spykman notes that the growth of the United States was challenged "by every Great Power in Europe except Italy." He reflects that "We achieved our position of hegemony [in the New World] only because pre-occupation with balance of power at home" prevented European States from exerting more than a small part of their power in the Americas.

Today the United States occupies a power center of its own in the Western world, while Japan strives for domination of a third center of power in the Far East. All three power areas influence one another, with the effect that Americans who refuse to take an interest in the world balance of power may be helping to expose their country to dangers it has never before faced.

Americans cannot avoid these dangers by concentrating on hemisphere defense, Professor Spykman rightly shows. As he says:

> Isolation versus intervention is no longer a debate over war participation but the two geo-political theories which these attitudes represent will continue to influence our thinking about the principles of grand strategy that should guide us in the conduct of the war and in the formulation of the conditions of peace. There is still a danger that the erroneous ideas regarding the nature of the Western Hemisphere inherent in the isolationist position may tempt people to urge a defensive strategy in the belief that the New World could survive a German-Japanese victory abroad.

This study in geo-politics discloses the Western Hemisphere as lacking many of the elements of integration and successful defense. It shows how, if a few Great Powers succeed in combining to dominate the great land mass of Europe-Asia-Africa, the New World would be overwhelmingly outmatched in war potentials, and the United States would find itself encircled by a power combine which could dictate the conditions of its existence.

* * *

To avoid such a situation, Professor Spykman advocates American acceptance of responsibility for the world balance of power. To play its part effectively, however, it must continue to exert an influence in Asia and in Europe. The New World is no substitute for these areas. Moreover, "international life is dynamic, and preserving the balance of power is a permanent job. It cannot be solved . . . by making the perfect treaty, not even by making a 'just' treaty."

Professor Spykman's suggestion for America's role may not prove particularly inspiring to idealists, however. For example, he hard-headedly asserts that a Federation of Europe is not a project "that the United States should encourage." Power politics always has included, apparently always must include, devices of "divide and rule." Thus a buffer Federation of small states between Germany and Russia might, in this writer's view, prove a useful instrument in preserving the European balance.

Some statements in this book will surprise the reader who is now mentally occupied with the task of winning this particular war, but they will receive serious consideration from all who realize that the struggle for power does not end with the cessation of armed hostilities. If Professor Spykman seems to give less weight than he should to the unifying and balancing influences that operate among some nations because of their community of ideals, "America's Strategy in World Politics" is nevertheless one of the most important books to emerge from the world's—and America's—crisis.

"What I Have Searched for All My Life"

Henry G. Lee of South Pasadena, Calif., a graduate of Pomona College, class of '37, was a Lieutenant in Wainwright's army in Bataan. He wrote the following letter to his family before the surrender and it was published in the Pomona (Calif.) Progress Bulletin. It is republished here as evidence of the high type of soldier America has produced.

"In the Field"
Feb. 12, 1942

Dear Mother, Dad and Frances:

This letter may never be delivered. It will go to Corregidor and there wait for transportation. Perhaps I'll be able to cable you before it arrives. *¿Quién sabe?*

About the war I can say nothing. You back home know more about it than we do. All we see is our own little theater of operations. . . .

Also, I am proud to be a part of the fight that is being made here; and would not, even if it were possible, leave here until it is over and we have won, as we inevitably will. By "we" I mean my country in general. Bataan may fall, but the eventual outcome of the war is foreordained.

I have seen some horrible things happen, and have had my share of narrow escapes, but I have also seen some very wonderful acts of courage, self-sacrifice and loyalty. At last I have found what I have searched for all my life—a cause and a job in which I can lose myself completely and to which I can give every ounce of my strength and my mind. And I have mentally and spiritually conquered my fear of death. Pure animal terror—a protective emotion—cannot be entirely subdued by the mentality but it can, and has been, controlled.

My prayer each night is that God will send you, who are suffering so much more than I am, His strength and peace. During the first few days of war I also prayed for personal protection from physical harm but now that I may be given strength to bear whatever I must bear, and do whatever I must do so that those men under me will have every reasonable chance.

Life and my family have been very good to me—and have given me everything I have ever really wanted, and should anything happen to me here it will not be like closing a book in the middle as it would have been had I been killed in the first few days of the war. For in the last two months I have done a lifetime of living, and have been a part of one of the most unselfish, co-operative efforts that has ever been made by any group of individuals.

Mistakes may have been made—but that has nothing to do with the manner in which my comrades on Bataan, both Filipinos and Americans, have reacted to their trial by fire. If the same selfless spirit were devoted to world betterment in time of peace, what a good world we would have!

The purpose of this letter is to send you my love and my thanks for just being my family. It is written with no so-called premonitions. Really, all in all, my chances are pretty good. Much better than most of the line officers of my grade and age. For, as I told you many times in my letters before the war, my particular job—and it hasn't been changed—is about as safe as any soldier could have in wartime.

"Keep 'em flying"—WEST!

Your loving son and brother,

HENRY

P. S.: Dad was right. He always said that actually being in a war is not as bad as reading or hearing about one. "A man can do what he must do" is another apt phrase of his which I've never forgotten.

The Wide Horizon

Can You Spot Propaganda?

By H. S. Hayward

There is, unfortunately, still a minority group of Americans who regard practically all news as propaganda. These people tend to classify "good" news relating to Allied progress as United Nations' propaganda. Likewise, "bad" news, telling of Axis progress, is tabbed as Axis propaganda.

Under a somewhat similar misconception are those who proclaim that they can "spot propaganda a mile away." Their idea is that it bears a label—and that anyone who looks closely can discern an ulterior motive, a suspicious catch-phrase, or a subversive philosophy sticking out somewhere, warning them that the whole story is to be taken with a grain of salt.

Certainly the most blatant of propaganda can be recognized readily. But even the most wide-awake amateur might have considerable difficulty in recognizing some of the more modern and more intricate patterns now being aired by the Axis. For instance, can you be sure you wouldn't be taken in by the following propaganda tricks?

* * *

Bob Trout, London correspondent for an American radio network, recently described a new and much more complex twist of the old "broadcasting-under-false-pretenses" trick. The Nazis employed not one but two "phony" radio stations, both transmitting in English to Britain. One called itself "The New British Broadcasting Station." The other gave its name as "The Workers' Challenge Station." So long as these German outlets confined themselves to the usual pattern, it was easy for listeners to recognize them as enemy propaganda outfits.

But these German stations went a step further. Instead of agreeing with each other, they disagreed. And soon they were engaged in a heated nightly argument, the particular subject at the time being Sir Stafford Cripps's mission to India. This posed a difficult problem for the British listening public. With one station claiming "He's wrong," and the other shouting back "He's right," the Nazis had cornered both sides of the question—making it considerably more difficult for Britishers to reply "Stow it, Hitler," with equal conviction to the babblings of both stations.

In short, this was propaganda which seemed to give its audience a generous choice, an opportunity to select on the basis of its own deductions which side was correct. The catch, of course, was that the arguments of both were freighted with subtle Nazi views. British analysts, recognizing the danger, exposed it.

* * *

This trick might be considered a refinement of an earlier dodge employed by the Italian radio propagandists, also cited by Mr. Trout. Mussolini's men, back in the days when a Russian voice was raising hob with German broadcasts by means of interjected comments, arranged to have Fascist broadcasts similarly interrupted by an unscheduled heckler. Rome, however, took no chances. Its "unscheduled" heckler operated very much "on schedule," and his voice was identified by experts as that of another Italian announcer. This heckler's assignment was to break in with questions that the Fascist commentator was primed to answer.

By this ruse—which would be fairly difficult for anyone but a trained analyst to see through—Rome hoped to add to the prestige of its news programs. The object was to make even those listeners who were hostile to Italian propaganda say to themselves grudgingly: "Well, I must admit those Fascists are quick on their feet in replying to that heckling."

* * *

Before the year 1942 is over, the peoples of the United Nations may be subjected to many other varieties of such highly specialized propaganda. They may, in the opinion of many observers, be confronted by another Axis peace offer. How tempting the terms of such an offer might be, no one can foresee. But one thing is certain: any such proposal will be preceded by a propaganda campaign of such organized subtlety and intricacy as few ordinary citizens can comprehend—without assistance and instruction. Its preparation will receive the shrewd attention of the most talented operatives of the Goebbels office, trained and experienced at exploiting every sympathy and exploring every crevice in the armor of the Allies.

Against such a weapon, no mere "innate American ability to recognize the real facts," no boastful conviction that "I can spot propaganda a mile away," will be effective. Thoughtful individual consideration of each situation, its examination in the light of known facts, and an alertness to attempts at deception will be requisite to counter such subtle attacks.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.